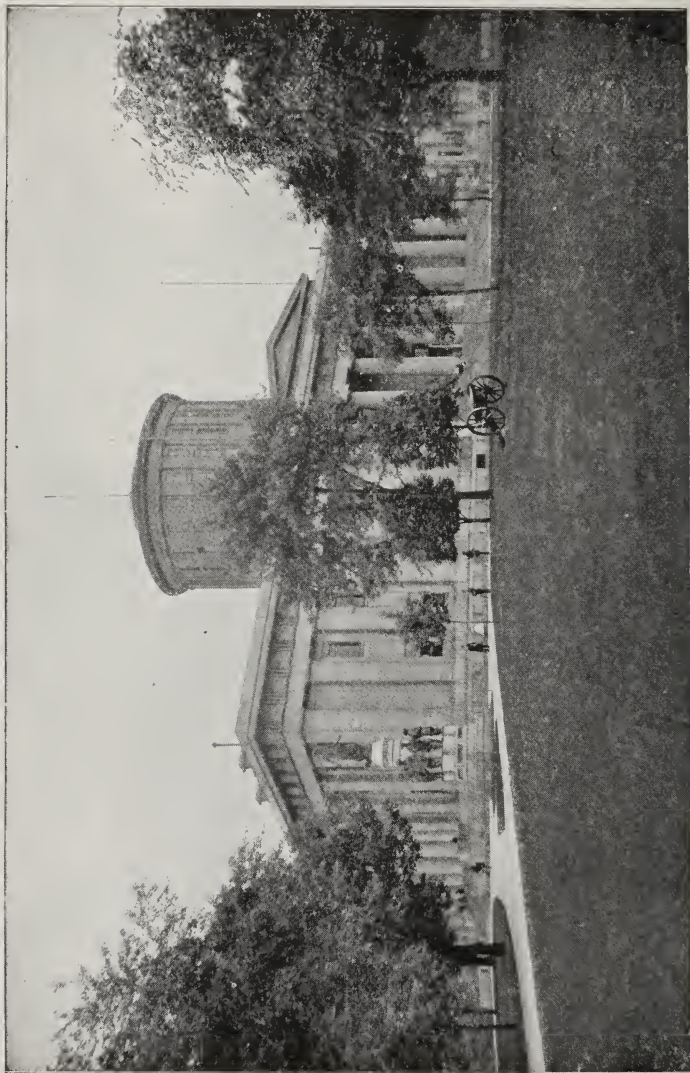


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HISTORY OF OHIO

*FROM THE GLACIAL PERIOD
TO THE PRESENT TIME*

By
J. P. LAWYER, Jr., B. S.

Illustrated by
F. H. LAWYER



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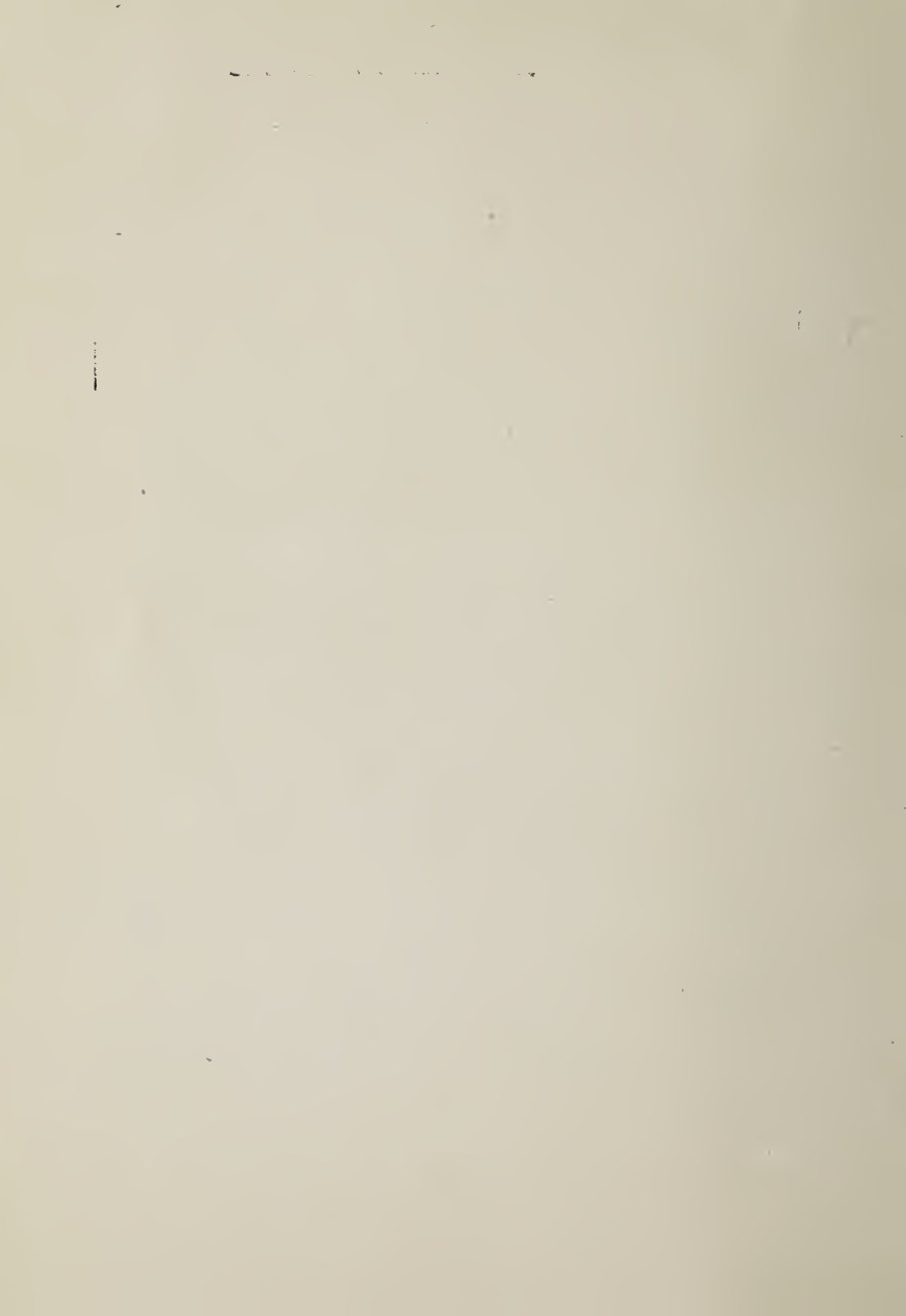
Preface

I N presenting this work to the public I have but one object in view, and that is to instill in the minds of the youth a love and patriotism for their own great state, and to revive within the fleeting memories of the older generations a knowledge of events which have passed.

Little originality in this work is claimed, as the early Buckeyes found time in their busy lives to make ample records of all important passing events.

In writing this history reference was made to all available histories and records of the state, and *accuracy*, and not *euphony* was the single aim of the writer

J. P. LAWYER.



Chapter I

THE GLACIAL PERIOD

THE history of man in the territory now comprising the State of Ohio, begins with the glacial period. The physical conditions of the country, at that early period of the world's history, can only be learned from the inscriptions written by the hand of nature upon huge tables of stone. All we know of man, in that far-away time, all we know of his appearance, manners and customs we learn from a few, but certain sentences written in rude stone implements found imbedded and undisturbed in the glacial formations.

To understand the history of man during that early period of his existence, it is necessary to inquire into the physical conditions of the territory he then occupied. The whole of the northern part of the continent of North America was covered with a great sea of ice, extending as far south, on the Atlantic coast as New Jersey, and reaching in the middle states almost to the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and further west approaching a point not far distant from the Black Hills.

The moraine marking the southern boundary of the glaciated area in Ohio enters the state as far south as New Lisbon, in Columbiana county, extends almost west to Canton in Stark county, where it bears to the southwest and passes through Millersburgh, in Holmes county, to a point in the southern part of Ashland county, where it makes a short turn to the south, passing through Newark, Lancaster, Chillicothe, West Union and crosses the Ohio river into Kentucky at a point not far from Maysville.

The fields of ice that invaded Ohio were forced into that region, by the pressure of the great ocean of ice lying to the north of the region of the Great Lakes. Their course can be as readily traced by the student of geology, as the course of a rabbit in the snow, by the hunter.

A glacier always carries with it large fragments of rock, and immense quantities of sand and gravel. If the bed rock over which it passes is softer than the boulders carried by it, grooves will be cut in the bed rock, some large and some small, depending on the size of the boulders, while the sand and gravel will polish the surface or leave but fine traces extending always in the direction of the larger grooves.

The best place in the state and perhaps in the world to observe this phenomena is on the rocky islands near Sandusky, Ohio.



MAP SHOWING GLACIATED AREA OF OHIO.

Courtesy of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

On Kelly's island may be seen grooves several inches and sometimes as much as two feet deep, running for several rods in the same direction. The rock is a hard limestone and is well preserved.

The soil formed by the action of moving ice is very different from that formed by the disintegration of the rock in undisturbed districts. Rock formed by the action of water will be found in regular layers, and the soil formed by the disintegration will consist of the same elements as the rock itself, and is usually shallow. If sand rock is decomposed the soil will be sandy; if limestone rock, the soil will be a limestone soil.

The soil of a glaciated area is very different, being much deeper and composed of material gathered from the various kinds of rock along the course of the approaching glacier, ground together, and intermixed by the action of the moving ice fields. The soil of the glaciated area of Ohio is composed of granite taken from the granite beds in the region of Lake Huron; of limestone taken from the bed of Lake Erie; shale taken from the region south of the lake, and sandstone in the region of its deposit, as in Holmes county, all ground together by the mighty force of the moving ice fields, combining

in one productive deposit a compound of the different soils.

In some places, as at St. Paris, Ohio, the soil is over 500 feet deep.

Many boulders of granite and gneiss, some large and some small, are found in the formations of this period; and are found on high as well as on low ground.

At Mt. Pleasant, near Lancaster, Ohio, may be seen an angular block of gneiss, about four feet long and eighteen inches thick, while at about the same place at a lower altitude, may be seen a globular boulder of granite almost six feet in diameter. In the same vicinity, also, may be seen a huge granite boulder measuring in its two diameters sixteen and eighteen feet. Many boulders of a smaller size and some much larger may be seen in the glaciated area.

Boulders ranging from the size of a goose egg to that of a man's head are quite common in the cornfields of Ohio. Many of these boulders contain nuggets of copper. In Ohio there are no deposits, either of granite or gneiss from which these boulders could have been taken. Hence we conclude they were taken from the deposits in the region of the Great Lakes. Those containing copper were brought from the mine regions of lakes Huron and Superior.

When the ice fields made their approach in

Ohio, the hills were much higher and the valleys much deeper than they now are. The hills, as in the vicinity of Sandusky, were worn down, and the deep valleys, as at St. Paris, were filled up, which accounts for the unequal depth of the drift soil. If the reader should have visited southern Ohio at that early period and traversed its valleys, he would have found himself 200 feet below the present water level of its rivers, the hills rising on either side of him, in steep rocky cliffs, resembling very much the walls of the Susquehanna in the mountains of Pennsylvania.

The melting of the ice at the close of the glacial period formed large volumes of running water in the summer seasons. The rivers rising in the glaciated area were swollen to enormous proportions, and carried great quantities of sand and gravel deposited by the melting ice of the receding glacier farther to the southward, filling up the deep valleys with the rich sediment. Thus the hand of time was slowly but surely moulding the habitation of our present civilization.

Along the shores of rivers and streams rising north of the line of the southern terminus of the drift, will be seen deposits of gravel. The waters receding in the falling rivers have left terraces of gravel, constituting a sort of second

bottom. From Cochoston, Ohio, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been transporting, for years, large quantities of gravel, from the gravel terraces at that place, and using it as ballast in the improvement of its roadbed. The course of streams have been diverted by large deposits of drift, sand and gravel. The author believes that Tuscarawas river at one time flowed from a point east of Lafayette, in Coshocton county over the gravel beds known as Hickory Flats, to Plainfield in the same county; thence following the course of Wills creek from that point to the Muskingum river. The river at the present time flows west and unites with the Walhonding at Coshocton, Ohio. Near Salena, in Athens county, the course of the Hocking river has been materially changed, in the same way. That which was once the valley of the Hocking river is now a beautiful plain, dotted over by the earth-works of the ancient mound builders.

Not to exceed 8,000 to 10,000 years ago, when the ice began to recede from Ohio, man entered its borders from the south. His rude stone implements have been found in the terraces in the river valleys, in conjunction with the remains of the mammoth and mastodon. Those rude implements resemble very closely the stone implements found in the terraces at Trenton, New Jersey. Similar implements have been found

in like formations in France and the British islands. His manner of living was much like the Esquimo of the present day. He subsisted mainly by hunting and fishing; living in the cliffs of the rocks, along the banks of the mighty rivers and swollen streams. While little can be said of him that is not speculation instead of history, yet it is matter of history, written by a more truthful hand, than the hand of man, that he lived in this early period, surrounded by wild beasts, in the territory now comprising the State of Ohio. The mark of human genius is unquestionably written on his rude implements. He had implanted in him the germ of that genius which in later years has enabled civilized man to pluck the lightning from the clouds, make it his obedient servant, carrying at his command the delicate sounds of his voice thousands of miles, and the more intricate operations of his mind all over the civilized world, annihilating in a measure both time and space.

Chapter II



ADENA MOUND.

Courtesy of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

THE MOUND BUILDERS

IN the ancient time there lived in the territory now comprising the State of Ohio, a race of people known as the Mound Builders. Their stature was about equal to that of the average American; they were strong and vigorous, but lithe. While most all the remains that have been exhumed conform in size, very nearly to that of the ordinary human skeleton, yet some have been found that show beyond doubt, that there were giants in those days.

Those unearthed at Conneaut, in Ashtabula county, where the Presbyterian church now stands, were the remains of people of gigantic stature; men of heroic size; men at least one-third larger than the average man of to-day. Some of the skulls exhumed at that place were large enough to admit, without difficulty, the head of an ordinary man, in the cavity. The bones of the trunk and limbs were proportionately large.

The Mound Builder clothed himself with the skins of wild animals, and adorned his body with strings of pearls, earrings of copper and bracelets of silver.

From the evidence still preserved of this early race, we must conclude, that they were very numerous. Settlements were effected and villages built, in almost every part of the state. Perhaps the largest city is the one located in Hamilton county at the present site of Cincinnati. In Hamilton county alone the marks of no less than 437 mounds have been observed. A considerable village was located about four miles from Athens in Athens county. These villages were strangely fortified; one of the mounds in Athens county was built from a peculiar rock not found in that locality at the present time. There were used in its construction more than a thousand perches of stone. The masonry has since been used in the construction of a dam in the Hocking river. Other fortified cities were built at Newark and Marietta, while unfortified ones were numerous in almost all of the river valleys. Examples of the unfortified cities may be found at Coshocton in Coshocton county, and at Conneaut in Ashtabula county.

The building of cities, extensive earthworks and fortifications teaches that there was united action, as such extensive works could not have been constructed by individual action. Some form of government existed, as such unity of action could not have been secured without the aid of the law. That sentiment implanted in

the nature of civilized man, which impels him to seek the association of his fellowman; to secure the mutual aid and protection of organized society, was deeply rooted in the hearts of these primitive people.

While we cannot give the name of a single king or chief, or describe the rise and fall of a single dynasty, yet we know that the science of government was not entirely unknown to them. Indeed, their form of government must have reached a degree of strength far in advance of that reached by any of the known tribes of Indians who roamed over the ruins of their decayed cities.

An examination of their skulls discloses the fact that there were two distinct races, and from the erection of such strong fortifications it would be inferred that there was more than one government. They had enemies; there were more chiefs than one; man sought, then, as well as now, to subdue his fellowman. Society was divided into castes, a necessary consequence of society itself, it being impossible, where any degree of liberty exists, to maintain, for any considerable length of time, an equality among the citizens naturally unequal in strength, character and intellect.

The first citizens of the realm built their homes within the walls of the city. The frame-

work of these homes was made of poles planted in circular ditches. The tops of the poles or saplings were fastened together at the top, forming a conical shaped cavity or room. The poles were plastered with clay, making walls six or eight inches thick. The mansions of these primitive plutocrats were from thirty to forty feet in diameter at the floor. At the present time such rude homes would not meet with the approval of the humblest housewife; but to the Mound Builder, living outside the city walls, they were the palaces of kings, the homes of daring warriors and learned citizens.

The common people built their homes upon the terraces overlooking the beautiful river valleys. The buildings were similar in construction to those within the walls, but were built from shrubs and branches of trees. Clusters of these houses were built in the vicinity of the forts to enable the occupants, on the approach of danger, to take refuge within the walls of the forts. When the enemy appeared the people fled to the nearest fort, where the family remained until the warriors had beaten back the enemy. Peace being again restored, the warrior, accompanied by his wife and children, would again return to his home on the river banks.

The cooking utensils consisted mainly of pots

of clay moulded by the artisan and hardened by the action of fire. The food of the Mound Builder consisted of the flesh of wild animals taken in the chase, together with vegetables and Indian corn grown by them in the fertile valleys. Agricultural pursuits were followed to a limited extent; their implements were made from the horns of deer and elk.

In the excavations made in the vicinity of Cincinnati, considerable quantities of parched corn have been found mingled with the ashes in the ash pits. Many earthen pots have been found in various parts of the State in connection with the remains of the Mound Builders. These pots were used to cook the meat brought in by the hunter. The raccoon, groundhog, wild turkey, owl, bear, turtle and fish were extensively used for food. Many bones from these animals have been found where this rude people lived. Some of the bones show evidence of being burned, which would indicate that they were roasted. Other bones found have a polished appearance, indicating that they were boiled.

From the shell of the turtle a very useful cup was made, from which the Mound Builders drank the sparkling water. To the twentieth century man, such a home, one without any of the comforts of civilized life, would seem to be but mockery. Yet that hovel sheltered both wife

and children, and to the Mound Builder, as well as to all other people, there was no place like home.

If the Mound Builders had left no history of their handiwork except that contained in the beautifully and perfectly formed arrowheads, so abundant in Ohio, one would be forced to conclude that the hand that fashioned them with the rude implements at his command, was inspired by a genius, and had acquired a degree of skill equal to that of any modern artisan. Some of these flint arrowheads are five inches long, two inches wide, chipped to a point, and so thin that the light of day shines through them. Many have been found so regularly formed and perfectly balanced that not a single flaw could be detected.

But the skill of the artisan was not confined to the making of arrowheads alone. The pottery manufactured also shows marks of skill. While the earthen vessels were usually simply cord-marked, yet some of them were more artistically ornamented. A number have been found ornamented with small medallion figures representing the human face. One pot ornamented with a small medallion head placed on the side of the vessel, so as to face the inside of the vessel was found. A half dozen or more, ornamented with representations of the lizard, have



SPEAR HEAD. COSHOCTON COUNTY. MILLS COLLECTION.

Courtesy of Ohio Archæological and Historical Society.

been found and are still preserved. The lizard was moulded on the side, representing it in the act of crawling into the vessel. Quite a variety of pots have been found. On a pair of Altar mounds located in Hamilton county, numerous pieces of jewelry were found. On top of the burnt clay of one of these mounds lay about two bushels of ornaments made from copper, stone, shell and teeth. Fifty thousand pearls were counted and assorted from this mass.

Nearly all of these ornaments were perforated to enable the owner to string them. Several of the copper ornaments were plated with silver hammered into sheets and folded over the nuggets of copper. Some few were plated in the same way with gold. In one of the burying grounds was found, on either side of the skull of the occupant, a copper ornament, in the shape of the half of a spool. These had been worn by the deceased in the ears. Silver plated bracelets were also found, and among other relics was a very grotesque human profile carved out of a sheet of mica.

In other mounds have been found, in a good state of preservation, awls made from bone, hoes made from the antlers of the deer and elk, hammers made from stone and edge tools made from copper. The art of tempering copper has been lost.

While they were not skilled enough in surgery to set a fractured limb, yet they were skilled enough to fill their teeth. From one of the giant skeletons found at Conneaut a well preserved tooth was taken, which had been filled with a metallic substance resembling silver.

Their fortifications disclose the fact that they had a system of measurement. The square and circle were extensively used in the construction of their earthworks.

The flint from which their arrowheads were made was mined from the earth. Some of their mines were in the South while others were in Ohio. Very extensive mines were operated near Newark, Ohio, and less extensive ones were located in the flint hills east of Coshocton, Ohio. The excavations in the vicinity of Newark, the site of their ancient city, enable one to form some idea of their mining industries. The copper used by them was taken from the excavation in the Lake Superior region. At the bottom of one of these excavations was found a huge nugget of copper which gave evidence of having been pounded with the stone hammers found in the pit with it. The miner hammered the copper into thin flanges which he then broke off. To have made those extensive excavations in that rigid climate with such tools, must have required a degree of patience and industry not

often witnessed. The miner began his pilgrimage to the north with the early approach of spring. After braving the dangers and encountering the hardships of the forest, he secured his precious metal and returned with the approach of winter.

The bow and arrow to the Mound Builder was perhaps the most useful article he possessed. With it he felled the deer and provided meat for his family; with it he slew his enemy, and defended his country.

Between the different tribes, war was waged with much vigor. The law of "the survival of the fittest," was perhaps the only international law acknowledged by them. The men devoted much of their time to warlike pursuits. To the Mound Builder, war was the noblest calling, and when it was waged against his nation he fought in her defense with a stubbornness and fortitude that would do credit to the reserve guard of the noblest prince.

Strong forts were built, and no less than 1,500 fortifications were constructed in this state. There have been built in this state of all kinds of mounds, no less than 10,000. It would be a gross injustice to the Mound Builder if a description of some of these mounds was not given. Three different characters of mounds

prevail. They consist of signal mounds, effigy mounds and forts.

The signal mounds are very numerous and are built of earth on a circular base in the form of a cone. They are so called because they are supposed to have been used as signal stations to notify the populace of approaching danger.

The effigy mounds represent certain animals, and they throw some light upon the superstitions of their builders.

The forts are inclosures built for defense in war. In the study of these mounds, we read the history of their builders. The study of history begins with the earliest monuments erected by man. It is not necessary, in order that we may read and know the history of a people, that their records be inclosed between the lids of a book. Those historic monuments contain volumes of history more authentic than can be written in words. From a careful study of the monuments, forts, burial places, village sites, implements and ornaments left by them, we may form a vivid and correct conception of what we have been pleased to term Prehistoric Times.

There are no very interesting mounds belonging to the first class so far as their method of construction is concerned. The most interesting of the second class in this state, or in the world, is the Serpent Mound in Adams county.



SERPENT MOUND.

Courtesy of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

A rather secluded place seems to have been chosen for the location of this mound. It is located on Brush creek in Adams county, about six miles south of Sinking Springs. The place selected is a beautiful tableland about 100 feet above the level of the creek, and presents to the water front a rocky, precipitous face. The head of the serpent lies to the north, approaching the brow of the hill. In its open mouth it holds an object resembling an egg.

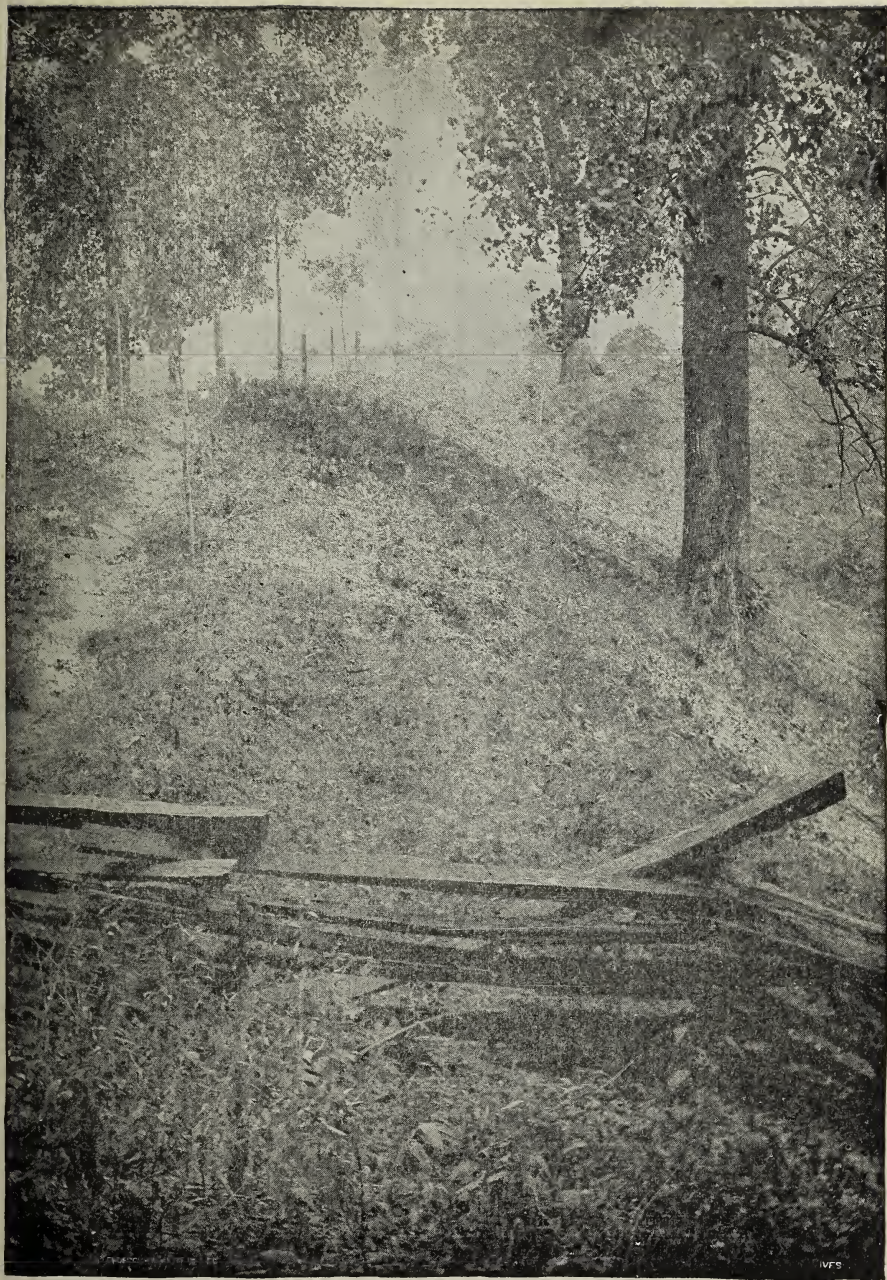
By the observer standing on the wall of this inclosure, and looking to the southwards, the huge serpent is seen in all its sublimity and grandeur, winding back and forth in graceful curves across the narrow plateau. Looking up the gentle slopes, the observer may see four regular folds before the coil in the tail is reached. The tail tapers gracefully to a point and is wound in three complete coils. The body of the serpent is about five feet high and thirty feet wide at the neck. The egg-shaped object, held in the open mouth, measures, in its two diameters, sixty and one hundred and twenty feet respectively. The whole length of the mound from the end of the precipice to the tip of the tail, is one thousand three hundred feet.

The serpent entered largely into the mythology of the ancient Mexicans, and seems to have had about the same significance with them, that

it had with the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians and Grecians.

They, also, enter largely into the superstitions of the Hindoos and Chinese. The site of this mound, being as it is in a secluded spot, seems to indicate that it was a place for the observance of sacred rites. The gently rising tableland was aptly fitted for the assembling of the people. Here assembled this primitive people and with the fire of religion burning in their souls, they observed their most sacred rites. While their religion may not have been supported by the logic of a Paul, it was laden with a sincerity and devotion that the churches of to-day might well emulate.

The observer standing on the head of the serpent can see, in the distance, although eight miles away to the northward, fort Hill in Highland county, one of the best and most interesting forts in the state. It is situated on the top of a high hill, about three miles north of Sinking Springs. The hill stands out alone and is washed on the north and west by the east fork of Brush creek. At the top of the hill, 500 feet above the water level in the creek, is a level plateau containing thirty-five acres. This plateau is enclosed by a wall of stone and earth excavated from the top of the hill. The excavation, made in the interior of the mound, is about



EMBANKMENT CROSSED BY FENCE, NEW FORT ANCIENT, EAST SIDE.

Courtesy of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

fifty feet wide. The embankment is about six feet high and averaging in width, at the base, about twenty-five feet. The wall of the inclosure is 8,582 feet long. There are arranged at intervals thirty-three gateways, ranging in width from ten to fifteen feet. At eleven of these gateways the interior ditch made by the excavation in building the walls, is filled up. A stronger position, for the construction of a fort, could scarcely have been chosen. This fort properly garrisoned was almost impregnable. Near this fort the ruins of a once populous city have been observed.

Fort Ancient, built on a high plateau overlooking the valley of the Little Miami, in Warren county, is the most extensive prehistoric fortification in the world. The strongest position, that could have been found in the state, was chosen for the erection of this fort. Surrounded as it is on every side by precipitous ravines it stands isolated, and is the Gibraltar of the Mound Builders.

The walls follow the contour of the plateau, forming an inclosure about one mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, narrowing in the central part until the walls come within two or three hundred feet of each other. Cross bars were built at each end of the narrow passage, dividing the fort into three parts, called The Old

Fort, New Fort and Middle Fort. The distance around the fort is three and two-thirds miles; inclosing about one hundred and twenty-six acres. The average size of the wall is about twelve feet by fifty feet, and built mainly from earth, although stone was extensively used in some places. The stone used was of limestone formation and about two feet by three feet in size, layed up without mortar.

Within the fort were two village sites; one in the old fort and one in the new. The one in the old fort shows evidence of its having been occupied for a considerable length of time, and covered about forty acres of ground. The one in the new was not so large and does not show any evidence of its being used for so long a time. On the side of the ravine running down from the entrance leading to the old fort into the middle fort, are many artificial terraces, from fifteen to twenty feet wide. On these terraces are evidences of camp sites. Hundreds of skeletons have been found in these terraces, differing widely in method of interment and form of skull from those found within the walls of the fort. At the base of the wall of the fort at the head of this ravine, many skeletons in a remarkably good state of preservation, were exhumed. Many fractured skulls and bones penetrated with flint arrowheads, which still stuck

fast, were found. The warriors were, evidently, buried where they fell.

Two forms of skulls predominate. Those found in the fort and in the burying ground of the city, that was located near the fort on the plain, were round, the width of the skull being more than two-thirds the length; while those found in the terrace were long, the width of the skull being less than two-thirds of the length.

There were many other forts on the hilltops, of scarcely less importance than those described. One was located on Spruce Hill near Hillsboro; one near Glenford in Perry county; another at North Bend outlooking all the territory about the mouth of the Great Miami river; and others in different parts of the state we will not take up space in describing. In magnitude and ingenuity these old forts in Ohio have no prehistoric equals.

The earthworks of the ancients were not confined entirely to the tops of hills or strong positions. The mounds located at the site of Marietta, are built upon an elevated plain on the east side of the Muskingum river, about one-half mile from its junction with the Ohio. They consist of walls or embankments of earth thrown up in such a way as to form two hollow squares. The inclosure lying to the north, sometimes called the town, contains forty acres. The walls

are from six to ten feet high and from twenty-five to thirty-five feet wide at the base. There were three gateways or entrances in each of the sides, and an entrance at each corner. In the southwest corner a semicircular mound, back a little ways from the wall, guards the opening. From the opening at the northwest corner two parallel walls, about two hundred feet apart, lead down from the terrace, upon which the inclosure is built, to the river bottom. This passage-way was made by removing the earth between the two walls and piling it up on either side. The walls are twenty feet high on the inside, while on the outside they are but five feet. Two similar walls were built from the middle opening on the west side to the base of the terrace. The river, at the time those passage-ways were built, followed along the base of the terrace. These passage-ways, no doubt, were built to protect the garrison on their way to and from the river for supplies of water. Within the inclosure are three square table mounds which measure about eight feet in height.

The fort lying to the south is almost square and built in the same way as the other, except, there is but one gateway in each of the sides of the inclosure and located about the center of the side walls. Each of the gateways in this fort — those in the sides and those in the corners —

are defended by circular mounds located just inside the entrance.

A short distance south of this fort stands the sugar-loaf mound, rising thirty feet high. It stands on a circular base one hundred and fifteen feet in diameter and is surrounded by a ditch four feet deep and fifteen feet wide, outside of which is a parapet four feet high with an opening directly in front of the center gateway in the south wall of the smaller fort.

The earthworks at Newark, Ohio, consist of an octagon, a square and several circular and crescent mounds, together with several parallel walls connecting the different inclosures. The fort is not a strong one, being built on the level plain between the Raccoon and South Fork creeks. The fort, together with the walls and mounds, covers about four square miles of the plain between the two streams which come together at right angles. These earthworks extend about two miles up Raccoon and South Fork creeks, making the space covered nearly the shape of an equilateral triangle. The Newark race course is inside of one of the circular mounds; this mound, containing thirty acres (being large enough to enclose a half-mile track), has but one gateway. The wall of this enclosure is higher than the walls of the other enclosures in that vicinity, which are usually

low, being about six feet high. Within the inclosure, sometimes called the old fort, is an interesting effigy mound, called the Eagle Mound, which represents a bird on the wing.

The Octagon and Circular mounds, lying to the west, have been purchased and reserved by the state. These inclosures present to the eye as beautiful a picture as one might wish to see; built as they are upon the level plain, so true that the eye cannot detect a single flaw, they inspire the beholders with awe and veneration for their builders. The Octagon consists of eight walls of earth forming an octagon, with an opening at each angle. Each angle is guarded by an embankment thrown up about thirty feet from the interior of the opening. Two parallel embankments about one hundred feet apart, extend perhaps three hundred feet to the opening in the circular mound lying to the west, connecting the two mounds by the passage-way. Tradition tells us that a subterranean passage-way, built of stone, led from this circular inclosure to the creek now about eighty rods distant. The Octagonal mound encloses fifty acres and the Circular encloses twenty acres of land. The Circular is covered with a beautiful grove.

A class of mounds called Altar Mounds, because of the relics found upon them, which are

supposed to be sacrificial offerings, are very numerous and peculiar to Ohio. They are built upon the surface of the ground, the site of the mound being first cleared of any foreign substance and well tamped or burned. An oval excavation is made in the ground, so prepared, and plastered with mortar made from well-kneaded clay. A hot fire was then built in the excavation and kept burning until the walls became thoroughly hardened. The ashes were, in some cases, taken out of the excavation, while in others they were allowed to remain. These mounds often contain relics; some only a pipe or arrow-head; while others, as the one at Madisonville, contain large quantities of relics. In one of this class of mounds was found the engraved copper plate which gives to the Mound Builders credit for a greater degree of skill than any relics that have yet been found. Those plates were stamped and cut into such intricate designs and figures that it seemingly would be impossible for them to have been made without the aid of steel instruments or dies, but they may have been made, and perhaps were, with delicate instruments made of flint. In one of these mounds near Chillicothe, Ohio, were found two hundred pipes; in another a copper axe weighing thirty-eight pounds was found; and others contain charred human remains.

Many of the cone-shaped mounds contain human remains, but only a limited number were honored by such lasting monuments. By far the greater portion of the population were buried in unmarked graves. In sandy or loose earth the graves are large and about three feet deep, while in hard or clay ground, they are small and very shallow, not often being over a foot deep; in most cases the earth was thrown back upon the remains without any other covering. Many skeletons have been found in tunnels built from stone slabs, the sides of the tomb being walled for a short distance from the bottom, the remains laid in a horizontal position on the bottom, between the two walls, and covered with stone slabs; the grave was then filled with earth. Near the city sites, cemeteries are found. The mode of burial is the same as in isolated graves, except that many graves are located near the same place, and a systematic arrangement of the graves prevails.

There has been much speculation concerning the Mound Builders. It is impossible, from the historic monuments left by them, to form a conclusion concerning their origin or their decline. They had no alphabet any traces of which have been found. They had no domestic animals, and made but little of the useful metals. They were not much different from many of the Indian

tribes, for it was a custom, with many of the early Indian tribes, to build mounds. The historian, perhaps, would be justified in saying that the Indians are the direct offspring of this primitive people. Their manner of living is practically the same, their weapons the same and many of their implements the same. There is much in the character of both for civilized men to admire, while he must deplore their surroundings. They were patient, as can be learned from the fact that a vast amount of time and labor was necessary in order to perform some of the tasks that they accomplished; they were content with solitude, as can be readily seen in the fact that they built their mounds and forts in secluded places when it was possible for them to do so; they were peaceful, as can be seen when we consider the fact that it must have taken many, many years of incessant labor, with the rude tools they had, to build their earthworks or places of abode and worship.

Chapter III



LITTLE TURTLE.

Courtesy of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN

WHEN Columbus discovered America in 1492, he supposed he had reached the Indias, and that the savages with whom he came in contact on the shore were inhabitants of that country, so he gave them the name of Indians. Thus by mistake were the primitive inhabitants of the New World named.

The family of the Huron Iroquois occupied the territory now comprising the State of Ohio, and they were divided into numerous tribes. The origin and early history of the Indians are wrapped in as much obscurity, or even more, than that of the Mound Builders. The most reasonable conclusion that can be reached concerning their origin is that they are the direct offspring of the Mound Builders.

The most potent argument that has been advanced against the unity of the Mound Builders and Indians is based upon the assumption that the Indians knew nothing concerning the monuments left by the Mound Builders. The erroneous assumption is the result of imperfect and limited knowledge of the known Indian tribes. It is very probable that the commingling

of the two races of Mound Builders, after the decline of the more peaceful nation of the south, and their subjugation by the warlike, and restless nations of the north, that a race was produced differing somewhat from either of the older nations. It would also be reasonable to conclude that the method of warfare practiced by the conquerors would be substituted in a large degree, for the methods of the conquered. Those in the south, usually, if not always, waged a defensive warfare, as can be seen by their numerous defensive works. Those in the north waged an offensive warfare, attacking their enemy in his fortified cities, or drawing him from them by strategy and meeting him in the open field, or surprising him in ambush.

The abandonment of fortified positions is what we would expect from the offspring of two such nations. The manners and customs of the Indian tribes are not very different from those of the Mound Builders. Their weapons were the same, their houses were built in the same way, and they smoked the same pipe. Many of the known Indian tribes, not more than two centuries ago, built extensive earthworks. It was quite common for them to build a wall of earth around the wigwams, and when closely pressed, and flight impossible, they constructed parapets around their camps, but when over-

powered, if flight was possible, they sought safety by fleeing.

There was a tradition among the Delawares, translated and reduced to writing more than a century ago, which, while it is far from being conclusive as to any theory, may throw some light upon the origin of the early Indians.

The tradition is that their tribe, in migrating from the west toward the east, came to a great river. The country beyond the river was occupied by a people called the Allegwi or Fallegwi who had many towns. They gave the Delawares permission to pass through their territory; but when a part of the tribe had crossed the river, the Allegwi attacked and routed them with great slaughter. Enraged at this treachery, the Delawares formed an alliance with the Iroquois who had in the meantime come to the same river farther up. The combined forces crossed and drove back the Allegwi. For many years warfare continued with varying results, but gradually the combined forces gained ground. The Allegwi built large and strong forts which they stubbornly defended, but were sooner or later compelled to abandon. Finally the invaders triumphed and the native tribe fled southward, the Delawares passed on to the sea while the Iroquois remained west of the moun-

tains. It is said that the Iroquois have a similar legend.

The Indian had no fixed habitation. He might, in his pursuit of game, lose his wigwam, but he never became lost himself. The tribes shifted from place to place, never staying in the same locality any considerable length of time. Of the tribes living in Ohio, the Wyandots were the most peaceful and most highly civilized. The Mohawks, Shawnees and Delawares were numerous and powerful. Senecas, Onanadagos, Congas, Oneidas, Chipewas, Otawas, Tuscarawas and Potawatamies also roamed through the forests of Ohio.

A great injustice has been done by the historian, to the American Indian. The bad traits of his character have been carefully preserved and given prominence on account of the cruelties inflicted upon the whites by the red men. Their virtues, and they had many, are seldom referred to, and the Indian's environment is never considered. The provocations of Europeans should be taken into account. If the early historian had taken as great care in recording the provocations of the whites, and the methods employed by the various jealous European nations to incite the savage to violence and cruelty, we would find very often that the motive lay deeply hidden in the recesses of the minds of

some Europeans. This extreme cruelty very frequently originated with civilized man who was better acquainted with barbarism than the savage himself. When the lessons of peace were taught him by the Moravians, he was peaceful; when taught by the French court, that he was being robbed of his hunting ground by the English settlers, and made drunk by their intoxicants, he became ferocious.

The Indians, uninfluenced by any outside causes, were usually peaceful and hospitable. The popular conception of the character of the Indian is based upon a few of his traits, and they, his most ignoble ones. Pretended histories of frontier life, novels and romances, usually give undue prominence to his acts of cruelty and treachery; he is pictured as a hunter, warrior and vagabond. But few, if any, tribes, spent their entire time in hunting, and none of them spent any considerable time in war. It is true, he roamed about from place to place, but he was a nomad, not a vagabond. He possessed the same faculties that civilized men possess, was influenced by the same passions, and cherished the same hopes of a future life. His only book was nature. And from its varied pages he absorbed its beauty and its eloquence. He preferred a wigwam to a village, and the solitude of the forest to a wigwam. Solitary and alone, he

sat upon the trunk of a fallen oak and drank the eloquence and grandeur of nature. A child of nature instead of art, he was ruled by passions rather than by reason. He was always hospitable and would give to strangers the last morsel of food he possessed. As a friend, he was loyal and faithful; as an enemy, cruel and treacherous. To any enemy, under his code of morals, he owed not the slightest duty. With the suave diplomacy of a courtier, he would decoy his enemy from a place of safety, and when opportunity afforded, crush his skull with a tomahawk or pierce his heart with an arrow. While there were tribal wars, he very seldom engaged in general killings. War was waged to requite tribal and personal injuries, rather than for conquest or avarice.

Many of the tribes that occupied the territory now comprising the state of Ohio, were the remnants of tribes that had been expelled from the territory east of the Alleghanies by the European settlers. The conduct of the whites towards the Indians had much to do with the conduct of the Indians towards the whites. The Quakers of Pennsylvania sought and obtained their friendship, and the Quaker garb was a better protection against Indian hostilities than the strongest blockhouse. But as a rule, the whites respected neither the rights nor the

friendship of the Indians. The Indian was treated as an outlaw, and a continued warfare was kept up along the border settlements. Many of the whites followed Indian hunting as a profession; and hunted him without other cause than the sanguinary ambition to excel their contemporaries in crime in the number of their victims. The life of an Indian was no more respected by the border ruffians, than the life of a wolf or rattlesnake.

The Indian did not understand the proprietary right of the whites to the lands of his fathers. He knew nothing of land titles. The armies of the whites had killed his chieftains and his kinsmen, and humbled his pride. He was no longer the master of all he surveyed. The sound of the ax and the hum of industry had driven the game from the forests, and was rapidly destroying the forest itself. So the Indian took up his journey westward, crossed the mountains, and sojourned for a time in the forests of Ohio. But he longed for the freedom of the forest and the land of his fathers. Could it be expected that a chief, endowed with the master mind of a Tecumseh or the matchless eloquence of a Logan, would sit idly by unmindful of the further encroachments of the exterminators of his race? Could it be expected that the warrior who had been accustomed to travel hun-

dreds of miles to resent an injury, would not respond to the call of his chieftain, and engage in what was to him honorable warfare in defense of his family and his hunting grounds?

When the Indian once took the warpath, he made use of all the resources peculiar to his manner of living and life in the forests. The tactics of Indian warfare forbade the offering of battle in the open field. To have tendered battle in the open field would have been fatal to his army and his cause. He avoided a general engagement as long as possible. He carried on a sort of guerrilla warfare, lay in ambush, and awaited the approach of the enemy, or advanced as stealthily and cautiously as if in pursuit of a herd of deer, upon a detached portion of the enemy in an unguarded moment, and slaughtered or routed it, and returned as stealthily as he advanced. When overpowered by superior forces, and flight was impossible, he rarely asked for quarter, and never gave it. He yielded to his fate with the courage and fortitude of a martyr.

In regard to the arts, the Indian was a barbarian. He clothed himself in the skins of beasts taken in the chase. The style of his clothing in summer was a simple breech-clout, but in winter he wore a robe made from such pelts as he might be able to obtain, fastened together

with thongs made from the same material, and thrown over the shoulders. He decorated his body with fangs of rattlesnakes, eagles' claws and scalps of neighboring tribes, and ornamented himself with pieces of copper, silver and gold. He bedecked his head with feathers taken from the eagle and wild turkey, and in times of war, painted his body in all manner of glowing colors, in order that he might be able, as he thought, to frighten the enemy with his hideous and demon-like appearance.

His weapons, until supplanted by the more effective ones of civilized man, were the bow and arrow and tomahawk. The bow and arrow, in the hand of the Indian, was an effective weapon, as he could shoot the flint-pointed, fleet-winged arrow entirely through the body of a deer one hundred paces away; and when the white man was his target he directed it with a skill and precision that seldom failed to deliver its sanguine message. In the hand to hand conflict, the tomahawk was no less efficient, but more brutal. With it the savage crushed the skull of his unfortunate victim, and as the spirit reluctantly fled from the body it had so long inspired and animated, the dread instrument which a moment before gleamed among the leaves and flashed in the sunlight the horrors of death, per-

formed its last fiendish act, and removed the trophy of his crime from the head of the slain.

The stature of the Indian was about that of the ordinary European. He was lithe but not strong; his carriage was erect and graceful. His head was strikingly square; forehead flat; cheek-bones prominent; eyes deep-set and black; skin dark brown; hair glossy black and wavy, resembling the mane of a horse; beard scant. The women were slightly smaller than the men, and in youth, the emblem of symmetry and grace. In age, they inclined to obesity. The expression of the Indian was sinister and grave. A smile seldom played upon his countenance. A noble expression was seen rarely. The countenance of the orator in his address presented the feelings and emotions he gave vent to, in almost as striking and intelligent a manner as the words he used. Scholars who could not understand a single word spoken, entered into the spirit of his addresses, drawn only by the fascinating expressions of his countenance.

The language of the Indian was very imperfect. While his thoughts were laden with eloquence, and his heart throbbed with a depth of feeling unknown to the volatile passions of other barbaric nations, yet his power to express them was limited.

What language he had was compact and full

of meaning. With him a single word constituted a phrase or even a sentence. By the use of a limited number of words, he was enabled to express quite a variety of actions. When he attempted to express one abstract thought, he could only express it indefinitely by a labored circumlocution of words. He had no science and no technical language. His language was too barren to give expression to the finer shades of thought, or color to his solitary dreams.

The Indian language is divided into many dialects, which, while they bear a common relation to each other, have no connection, either in mode of construction or similarity of words, to any of the known Asiatic or European languages. From what is known, it would seem that the primitive inhabitants of America are as distinct from other races of men as the fauna or flora of the continent.

The words were monosyllables, but several were often joined together forming one word, to express abstract or difficult ideas. In a labored effort to express an abstract idea or a difficult concrete description for which he had no word, his words were drawn out to an inordinate length. In this, his language resembles that of some nomadic tribes of northern Asia. The Indian had no alphabet. His writing consisted of hieroglyphics worn in the surface of the rock, or

carved in the bark of trees. The study of the Indian language does not present to the student the interesting field that is usually found in the study of the language of a people. The noble thoughts and beautiful visions of the orator and poet are not preserved in the recesses of his language. The language itself, having taken no form except that of the waves of air, has vanished.

The Indian women were husbandmen. Unaided by domestic animals, they prepared fields, planted and cultivated corn. The implements used by them were very simple and rude. In the autumn they gathered the corn into piles, and during the winter they made meal by pounding it in a rude stone mortar. If the Indian's corn was destroyed, he subsisted on meat alone. Military expeditions were prosecuted against the Shawnees and Miamis for the purpose of destroying their villages and cornfields. The destruction of both submitted him to but little inconvenience. He could build a village in a night. Inflamed by his passion for war, the richest heritage left him by his ancestors, he could subsist for months upon meat alone. The Indian woman was a slave, a mere drudge. She was obedient and never grumbled, and strange to say, talked but little. If the squaw was not agreeable, the Indian discharged her and chose

another one. The Indian was constant, and possessed a high degree of martial virtue. Acts of inconstancy that go unpunished by our law, were felonies with the Indians.

The Indian rarely engaged in any kind of sports. Their dance was not a social gathering, but a savage ceremony of religion and war. In their war dances, they portrayed the cruelty and torture of savage warfare. A chief took his place in the center of the assembly and began beating time. The warriors rose to their feet, one by one, until the entire assembly were engaged in the ceremony. They would throw their bodies into hideous contortions, and added to the barbarous effect by the hideous expressions on their countenances. Throughout the stamping and writhing they kept up a continual whooping. In the execution of the war dance, the Indian did not handle the one who played the part of the captive, with much gentility. He was fortunate if he escaped with his life. The religious dances were grave and melancholy. The men and women danced around the chief or medicine man who beat time in the center of the circle. The young men led often in the dance, followed by the old men of the tribe, and they in turn by the women and children. There was no music connected with the dance. In fact, the Indians had no musical instruments,

with the exception of a kind of a drum made from skins of animals.

In religion the Indian was superstitious and sincere. They held to their religious creeds and sacred rites with unswerving faith. Their religion did not impose upon them the duty of love and gratitude that is enjoined by the religion of civilized people. It held out to those who obeyed its injunctions, as promulgated by the perverted conscience of a savage, a future life. He termed his future home "The Happy Hunting Ground," and his God was the "Great Spirit." They were Deists, and never wandered into the ways of idolatry. The six nations to this day, meet annually on their reservations in New York, and perform their sacred rites. It was a custom with them, when any of the tribe became sick to isolate the patient, where, with a nurse whose chief business was to see that he passed to the "Happy Hunting Ground" with dispatch, he remained until his spirit fled. After death, his body was brought to camp, and a funeral, at which all the members of the tribe were welcome, was given him. The friends of the deceased placed tributes of food upon the grave to nourish the spirit on its journey. Other useful articles were often left upon the grave, and strange to say, the Great Spirit, or some

prowling Indian never failed to appropriate them.

The Indian was intemperate in everything he did. His passions were so strong, and his will so comparatively weak, that his appetite and passions held complete control over all his actions. He was intemperate in war; intemperate in peace. When in company with the kindred of his tribe, rather than engage in profligate conversation, he lighted his pipe, and seated upon the floor of his wigwam, mused with the circling rings of smoke that painted visions for his solace. He smoked to excess, weakening his body and enfeebling his will. His excessive use of tobacco had much to do with his peculiar formation of character.

His eloquence, the depth of his emotions, intellectual superiority, sedate and unsocial demeanor, when uninfluenced by passions, indicate that he is the degenerate offspring of a once noble race. Europeans, when in company with the Indians, quickly assimilated with his character. Whites, after remaining in Indian captivity for a time, often became so attached to the Indian character that they refused to return to civilization. It is an easy matter for a white man to become an Indian, but an Indian never becomes a white man,

The introduction of intoxicants among the Indians, offered another opportunity and presented another temptation to indulge his excessive appetite. In the use of intoxicants, as in all other things, he was intemperate. It was impossible for him to deny himself his "whisk," if it were in the neighborhood. His passion for revenge, quickened by drunkenness, made him a fiend. When under the influence of liquor, his passions burned with an unquenchable flame. He became a terror to all who saw him. The amount he drank was not measured by what he could hold, but by what he could get. He would finish it if it occupied the remainder of his life. No race was ever given up so completely to drunkenness as the American Indian.

Two great families occupied the state of Ohio. The Huron-Iroquois occupied the territory south of the lake extending almost to the Ohio river. The Algonquin family occupied the western part of the state and a narrow strip of country along the Ohio river extending to the mouth of the Muskingum. These families were divided into numerous tribes which at different times formed strong confederacies. Their confederacies, as well as their governments, rested only upon the common consent of the warriors and chiefs, and were composed of a people who hated even the appearance of authority. The

confederacies grew out of what they deemed their necessities, and as soon as their mutual necessities ceased to require united action, their confederacies crumbled.

The confederacy consisting of the six Iroquois nations, namely, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Cayugas and Senecas, was the most durable. These nations were inhabitants of New York and Pennsylvania, but in their retreat to the west they became sojourners in the territory now comprising the state of Ohio, and consequently, they are a part of the state's history. They presented the Indian character in its best light; were social and kind to the whites, although they felt keenly the loss of their hunting grounds.

They made treaties with the whites whom they respected more than the whites respected them. They also assisted the whites in making peace with the warlike nations in the west.

The Algonquins, living to the south and west of the Iroquois, were more powerful and more brutal. In 1763 the Algonquin tribes formed a confederacy for the purpose of destroying the English traders west of the Alleghanies. The confederacy was planned and consummated by the sagacious chief Pontiac, and was the first Great Northwestern Confederacy. It consisted of the Ottawa, Potawatamie, Miami, Chippewa,

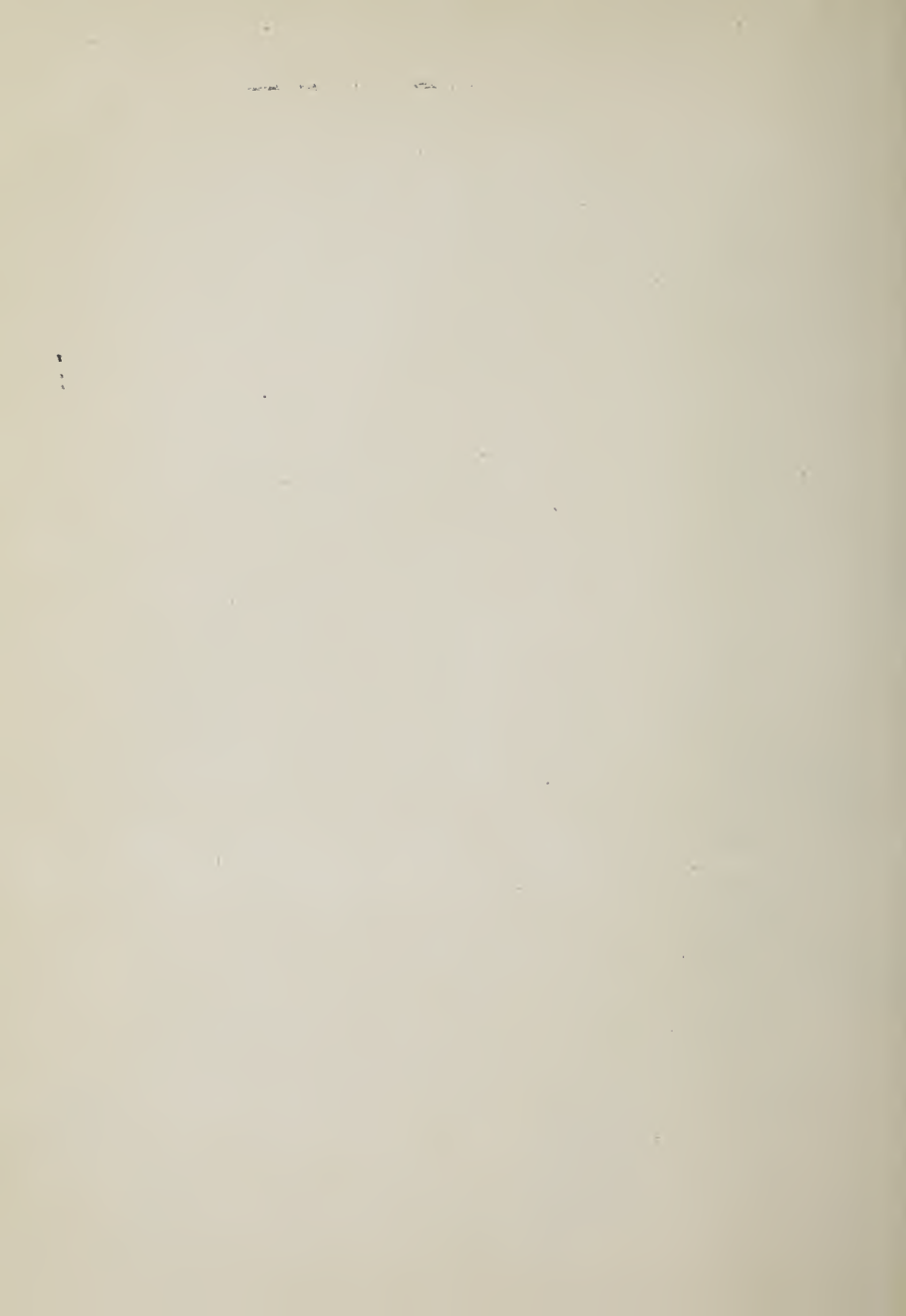
Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Kickapoo, Onantanon and Pinankashaw tribes, and was able to muster an army of 8,950 warriors. The consummate skill with which Pontiac layed and executed his plans shows him to have been the peer, intellectually, of the leading men of his time.

The second confederacy, formed under the leadership of Brandt, was no less formidable. In this confederacy the Six Nations were also joined. This confederacy was formed during the Revolution, and was continued, after its close, by Little Turtle. The third confederacy was formed by the able and venerated chief, Tecumseh, during the war of 1812.

The Indians had learned to love the French traders, as the Jesuit missionaries had been among them and taught them lessons of peace. The French made no attempts to form settlements among them, or to deprive them of their lands; they simply carried on a fur trade that was profitable to the Indians as well as to themselves. The French traders intermarried with the Indians and, in a measure, became a part of them. The ties of kindness and the mutual interests between the French trader and the Indian warrior, cemented a friendship that had grown up between them. The French furnished them arms and ammunition in exchange for the

rich furs from the animals of the forest. The Indian looked with a jealous eye upon the English settlers which were slowly moving westward and depriving them of their hunting grounds. They were slow to exchange the French trader for the English exterminator.

Pontiac saw the future of his race. Saw his people decline, and the forests of the fathers swept away by the industry of the English. He resolved to make an effort, worthy of as great a chief as he was, to resist the onward march of civilization. He determined to exterminate in a single night all the English traders that had been presumptuous enough to enter the country west of the Alleghany mountains. The confederacy was consummated in secrecy. The Indians collected at all the northwestern forts on that fatal night on the pretense of trading. After massacreing all the English traders in their villages they made a simultaneous attack upon the forts and were in a great measure successful. The task undertaken by Pontiac and his warriors was one which God alone could accomplish, and to-day civilization with her grand and solemn tread is still marching on over the graves of this fallen race.



Chapter IV

GEOLOGY OF OHIO

THE surface of Ohio, though more appropriately discussed under the head of geography, consists of an undulating plain with its highest elevation (1550 feet) near Bellefontaine, in Logan county. The southeastern portion of the State, though badly broken by erosion, still contains numerous ridges which are fragments of the old plain. The relief forms to be seen at the present day, are the result of valleys carved out of the original plain.

The most important feature in the topography of Ohio, is the great watershed extending from the northeastern corner of the state to about the middle of the western boundary. The state is thus divided into two unequal slopes which are drained into the Atlantic ocean. The northern slope, which is much the smaller, is drained through Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence river, while the southern is drained through the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The average elevation of this watershed is little more than a thousand feet, being greatly reduced by three gaps cut by the Tuscarawas, Scioto and Maumee rivers, respectively.

The canals which formerly occupied these gaps, have in a great measure given place to the railways, which play such an important part in the vast commercial interests of the state. In each river system of the state there is one main trough which is deepened and broadened as the stream advances, and its tributaries form countless valleys which in turn are fed from smaller streams and brooks. Most of the rivers, throughout their entire course, flow either north or south down one of the main slopes. Occasionally a smaller river will flow for a number of miles against the main slope, causing a crooked and sluggish stream. Examples of these are Wills creek, which flows into the Muskingum, and Connotton creek, a tributary of the Tuscarawas.

The rock series of Ohio throughout its entire extent, are formed of stratified deposits, with the exception of a few granite boulders in the glacial drift, but no igneous or metamorphic rocks are found. The surface rocks, as well as the base, are of oceanic formation, and no evidence is found that they have ever been subjected to excessive heat. On the other hand, they show unmistakable evidence of being in exactly the same condition in which they were formed. The countless remains of animals found in the rocks give positive evidence that they are of marine

formation. The water in which these rocks were formed, was no doubt a continuation of the Gulf of Mexico, which must have extended as far north as the Great Lakes.

When the rocks were lifted above the sea under which they were formed, they were left in a horizontal position with about the same elevation. No folds, or faults, are found in the underlying rocks, and no pronounced anticlines or synclines are discernable, except the Cincinnati anticline. The time required in the formation of these rocks must have included countless ages, and the few thousand years of human history would make no noticeable change in them.

The earth's crust, within the boundaries of Ohio, has only been penetrated to a depth of five thousand feet, and the quartz rock, which is known to exist deeper, has not yet been reached. The lowest strata that has been examined, is the Trenton limestone. It is one of the most important formations of the continent, and extends from the New England states to the Rocky mountains, and from Hudson Bay to the southern extremity of the Alleghany mountains. In various regions of the state it is exposed in outcrops, and in its decaying condition forms a fertile and productive soil. The Trenton limestone varies in color from a dark blue to a light grayish-blue, and is invariably covered with about

three hundred feet of Utica shale. Its chemical composition in general is:

Carbonate of lime	75 to 85%
Carbonate of magnesia	1 to 5%
Alumina and oxide of iron.....	2 to 8%
Insoluble residue	10 to 15%

In some localities, as at Findlay, it is porous and forms vast reservoirs which are filled with oil and gas.

The black shale covering the Trenton limestone in northern Ohio has a uniform thickness of about three hundred feet, and contains characteristic fossils showing it to be the Utica shale of New York. In the deep wells of central and northern Ohio, the Utica shale is ever present, but farther south it thins rapidly, and as it approaches the Ohio valley it is entirely replaced by the Hudson shale.

The Berea Grit, the second element in the Waverly group, is by far the most important strata in the geology of Ohio. Above ground it is very valuable, being the finest building stone in the state, and is also the finest grindstone material in the United States. Its greatest value, however, is below the surface where it is a repository for vast quantities of petroleum, salt-water and gas. It was first discovered in Cuyahoga county near Berea, where the largest quarries are located at present. It ranges in

thickness from five feet to one hundred and seventy feet, and covers an area of about fifteen thousand square miles. In central and northern Ohio, its grain is medium in size, while in the southern portion of the state, its grain is very fine. It represents an old-time shore line, being fringed with ripple-marked edges, and in some places worm-borrowed portions are found. It is the most important oil rock of the Macksburgh field, and is also the gas rock of Wellsburgh and the Ohio valley.

The Berea Grit is covered with a black shale from fifteen to fifty feet thick, and is named from the rock it covers. This Berea shale is rich in fossils and bituminous substances, and is in itself a source of petroleum on a small scale, and contributes an invaluable guide in submarine geology.

The bituminous coal deposits of Ohio cover an area of ten thousand square miles, and rank second in the production of coal in the United States, being surpassed by Pennsylvania alone. In the entire southeastern portion of the state, coal is found at a slight depth, and outcroppings of coal are frequent. The veins are approximately horizontal and have about the same elevation. The average thickness of the coal veins is about five feet, and but little coal is mined from veins less than three feet. The coal veins

are usually unbroken except by valleys, but occasionally, as in the southern portion of Coshoc-tion county, a fault is found which entirely eliminates the coal veins.

The coal which is now being used is taken from the following named veins: Upper Freeport, Lower Freeport, Upper Kittanning, Lower Kittanning, Upper Clarion, Lower Clarion, Upper Mercer, Lower Mercer, Quakerton and Sharon. All of these veins belong to the bituminous divisions, and are worked from a horizontal entrance at the outcrop. The Upper Kittanning vein is of most importance and is known elsewhere as the Hocking Valley coal, the Nelsonville coal, the Coshocton coal, etc. The Upper Freeport vein ranks second in value and is mined on a large scale at Cambridge, Dell Roy, Salineville and many other places. The Sharon coal is the purest, and is used as a standard of comparison for all the open burning coals of the Alleghany fields. Both the Upper Kittanning and the Sharon are used in their raw condition for the manufacture of iron.

In the remaining divisions of the coal, there are perhaps ten veins which are, in some places, of workable thickness.

Only one of these, the Pittsburgh vein, is of much importance. It is especially valuable in the manufacture of gas and the production of

steam. Its northern outcrop passes through nine counties and its approximate length is nearly two hundred miles, underlying an area of more than three thousand square miles. It has only been tested, however, in a small part of the above area. Coking coals of the first grade are not found in Ohio, and its best coals are used for open burning.

The Ohio coal fields are also rich in iron ore and fire clay. The quality of the iron from the Hanging Rock district, is not surpassed by any, and is used for the manufacture of car wheels and machine castings. The Blackband ore vein of Tuscarawas, and other counties, reaches a maximum thickness of twenty feet, and is perhaps the richest vein in the state. Other veins are worked in different parts of the state, and the production of iron is an important industry.

The clays of the coal region are a very valuable deposit from which fire bricks, sewer pipes, paving bricks, earthenware and numerous other articles are manufactured. Ohio stands far in advance of any other state in the Union in the manufacture of articles made from clays.

How was coal formed? This is a question many have asked, and in earlier times but few could answer. With the advancement of science, the answer has come as true as the fact that coal itself exists. The coal formation in

Ohio was in no way different from that formed elsewhere, and the following discussion will be a general one.

The formation of the coal now used, began long before man's appearance, and many millions of years elapsed during its formation.

The earthquakes and volcanoes which so violently jar the earth at the present day, are almost as nothing compared with the disturbances which took place in the remote past, when the newly formed unstable earth was more susceptible to both external and internal forces. At the beginning of the Carboniferous Age, the tremors incident to the upthrow of a new belt of land, had strewn the submerged continental slope with the fertile ruins of older lands. Over all this breadth of bog and marsh sprang up vegetable growth, trees and herbs, ferns and rushes. This luxuriant vegetation was sustained by the carbonic acid of the atmosphere which was greatly in excess of the oxygen. It made the air irrespirable and no terrestrial animal could live. But terrestrial animals were to constitute the next step of progress. The highest type of aquatic animals had been reached and nature paused for the purification of the air for the next class.

The power which had called matter and force into existence, could have made other disposi-

tion of this difficulty. The carbonic acid could have been combined with lime and fixed in the limestones. It could have been banished from the earth. But carbon is precious, being the basis of all combustion. It blazes and warms in coal, petroleum, peat and gas. Though the age then passing had no use for it, its preservation was necessary for the future. Man was yet far off, but was anticipated and involved in the plans of the world. So vegetation was chosen to do the work and preserve the material. This explains the presence of the coal-making trees at the beginning of the Carboniferous Age.

Unlimited supplies of nutriment pervaded the atmosphere. The marshes exhaled abundant moisture, while the earth, in its comparative newness, retained the warmth to stimulate the growth. So tree-fern and herbaceous fern, seaweed and grasses, began work. Atom by atom, they selected the carbon from the atmosphere and fixed it in their tissues. Every bud, stem and root treasured up the fuel. Generations of plants succeeding each other fell prostrate at last, and added their substance to the growing bed of peat. Standing water in which the vegetation grew, protected the peat from decomposition. But this vegetable kingdom was not to continue longer. Some stay of the long pressed crust of the earth, gave way under the accumu-

lated strain, and the ocean rolled forward, freighted with mud and sand which was spread over the entire vast peat-bed. Thick layers of clay and sand shut up from the atmosphere the expanse of peaty matter which was to consolidate and form coal.

The reign of the ocean was only temporary, and but few centuries elapsed before another change took place. Again occurred a collapse of some stay or support of the earth's crust. The ocean receded, leaving the sea-bottom again exposed to the sunlight. Soon another scene of verdure was spread where the waves of the ocean had so lately tossed. The forests again resumed their work of selecting and storing the impurities of the atmosphere, and soon some adventurous and hardy types of air-breathing animals had made their appearance.

Along the shores of the ocean were exposed headlands from which the older coal formations protruded. Here the waves pounded up beds of sandstone, shale and coal. The sands were deposited along the seashore. The finer and lighter materials were floated away to a quiet retreat in bays and inlets. In a later age, this deposit of coal and clay and particles of decayed wood, became beds of cannel coal.

The land continued to oscillate as long as the atmosphere remained impure. Time after

time, the forest resumed its work, and bed after bed of peat was stored away beneath ocean sediments to await the end. When the work had been accomplished, the forces which had endured the enormous strain that had been accumulating under the prolonged contraction of the interior, yielded with a collapse which shook the entire hemisphere. Massive folds of the huge crust uprose far above the clouds. This was the birth of the Appalachian mountains, and the end of the long Paleozoic Age. Only the bases of those folds remain to-day; but they stand as monuments to the age whose death prepared the world for man and civilization.

Chapter V

GAS AND PETROLEUM

CONTRARY to a general belief, petroleum and natural gas are widely distributed.

The drill can scarcely descend for even a few hundred feet in any part of Ohio without giving evidence of the presence of one or both of them. In the three predominant series of rocks, viz.: sandstone, shale and limestone, petroleum is found in varying quantities. The Ohio shale throughout, is petroliferous, and while the percent is small, the aggregate is very large. Prof. Lord, of the State Survey, found but two-tenths of one per cent. of petroleum present in this shale, but some was lost in the process employed.

Estimating the petroleum at two-tenths of one per cent., the amount contained in each square mile of the Ohio shale is three million one hundred and twenty thousand barrels; a larger amount than was ever obtained from any square mile in the Pennsylvania fields. The Lower Helderberg limestone contains approximately, the same amount. While all pervious rocks contain traces of petroleum, sandstones seem best adapted for its subterranean reservoirs.

We will now give some of the scientific facts

governing the formation and accumulation of petroleum :

First. Oil is produced by a chemical change, or a spontaneous disintegration of the substances which formed a part of the oceanic deposits.

Second. Being composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, it must be of organic origin, either animal or vegetable.

Third. As it is lighter than water, it must rise through the water which saturates all rocks. Thus the origin of oil can in no case be at a higher level than where the oil is deposited.

Fourth. A "surface show" of oil is unfavorable as it forebodes leakage; while the accumulation of oil is accomplished by an impervious strata above the reservoir, preventing the "surface show."

Fifth. Petroleum is contemporaneous with the rocks that contain it. It was formed about the time that those rocks were deposited.

Sixth. The situation of the creeks, hills or valleys has no bearing on the distribution of petroleum, hundreds of feet below.

Observation and experience have established the fact that the porous strata in which oil accumulates must have an arched or anticlinal form. The anticline prevents the oil from spreading indefinitely, and causes local accumulations or "pockets." Where no anticline oc-

curs, oil frequently flows along the strata until it reaches an outcrop where it is wasted.

It has been observed that all great oil reservoirs have below them — not always immediately below — a formation of black bituminous shale. This shale is a very soft substance containing much vegetable matter, supposed to be the remains of beds of seaweeds.

Perhaps a majority of geologists believe that petroleum is produced from these shales by chemical decomposition, or spontaneous disintegration. By means of artificial appliances, oil is readily obtained from them at the present time. While experience teaches that black shales are oil-producing, it also shows that pure vegetable deposits are non-productive; and while the coal deposits are non-productive, the cannel coal and coal shale are very productive.

Three things then, are all-important in the production and accumulation of petroleum. First and lowest, a petroliferous stratum, the source of the oil. Second and above it, a porous stratum containing an anticline, the reservoir. Third and just above the reservoir, an impervious stratum, the cover of the reservoir.

Salt-water and gas are almost invariably associated with oil. If the drill penetrates the highest portion of an oil reservoir, gas at first escapes, but when it is exhausted, oil may be

produced, and when the oil is exhausted, water follows. If the drill enters below the surface of the oil, the reaction of the gas forces the oil to the surface and a "gusher" is the result. When the oil is lowered to the opening the gas escapes until the pressure is relieved. Then, if any oil remains, it may be pumped. If the drill enters the reservoir below the surface of the water, the gas pressure will force the water out, until the bottom of the oil is on a level with the opening, when the oil is in turn forced out until its surface is below the opening, when the gas finally escapes.

But two great oil fields are as yet developed in Ohio. One being in the eastern part of the state and the other in the northern portion. The former is no doubt a continuation of the Pennsylvania fields, while the latter is not contiguous to any other known field.

The oil fields in and around Wood county are, perhaps, the most marked of any in the state. The development of this field was commenced in 1886 and marvellous results, in both oil and gas, were soon obtained. In December of 1886, the first great gusher in this field was struck. Oil shot more than a hundred feet into the air, and flooded the surrounding country before it could be confined. Its supply was a hundred barrels per hour. The next important well

was the "Royce Gusher" which produced two hundred and forty barrels in fifty minutes. Many other valuable wells were soon drilled.

Local companies, in almost every part of the state, are prospecting for oil with various degrees of success. In the autumn of 1903 a local company operating in the vicinity of Otsego, Muskingum county, discovered a supply of both oil and gas in paying quantities, though as yet, no vast reservoir has been found in that locality. So intense and exciting is the search for oil and gas, that the most secluded regions will soon be invaded and the deepest "pockets" and pools will be penetrated to add their might to the vast accumulations which are continuously being shipped to the great refineries or piped to the cities and towns to be used in making light and heat.

Natural gas is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons, differing materially from artificial gas. Gas, like oil, is formed from organic matter and is but one stage nearer an inorganic compound. It is principally the carbon, in another form, which nature so zealously guards. Carbon is retained in various forms. In coal it is a solid; in petroleum a liquid and in gas, it is gaseous. The chemical composition of gas varies some in different localities, but it is usually about 70% carbon, the remaining 30% being principally hy-

drogen and oxygen. Gas is always present in oil fields and has occasionally been found beyond the limits of any known oil territory.

Gas, as the source of "burning springs," has been known for more than a century, but not until the last half century has it been put to a practical use. During the great oil excitement from 1860 to 1870, many of the borings for oil reached only gas. In Knox county, in 1860, two wells were sunk for oil; in both, streams of salt-water were reached, and at about six hundred feet an immense gas reservoir was struck. The gas ejected the drill and much salt-water with great violence. The former of these wells was sunk in the winter season, and the water freezing on the derrick, formed a crystal tower sixty feet high. Through this tower the water was thrown, at intervals of about one minute, to a height of a hundred and twenty feet. An artificial geyser, in which gas took the place of steam, was the result. The escaping gas was frequently ignited and the effect, especially at night, of this fountain of fire and water, shooting up to an enormous height, through a great transparent and illuminated tower, is said to have been indescribably magnificent.

The development of manufacturing industries, incident to the discovery of gas, is something marvellous. It is well illustrated by the

change produced at Findlay after the discovery of gas.

The people of Findlay saw indications of gas for half a century without suspecting the great reservoir underlying them. At last, through the efforts of a German physician, Dr. Osterlen, a stock company was organized, and drilling was commenced. The first well was a successful one, and when the gas gushed forth with a panting roar, and shot a column of flame sixty feet into the air, people were alarmed for a time.

The great Krag well at Findlay was completed January 20, 1886, by a boring of one thousand one hundred and forty-four feet. The gas was conducted forty-eight feet above the surface, in a six-inch pipe, and when lighted the flame rose twenty or thirty feet above the pipe. With a short pipe, the flame ascended to the height of sixty feet. The gas leaves the well with a pressure of four hundred pounds to the square inch. The daily capacity at first was between fifteen and twenty million cubic feet. The sound of escaping gas, under extraordinary conditions, has been heard fifteen miles away, and on a dark night the light, reflected by the clouds, has been discerned for over fifty miles.

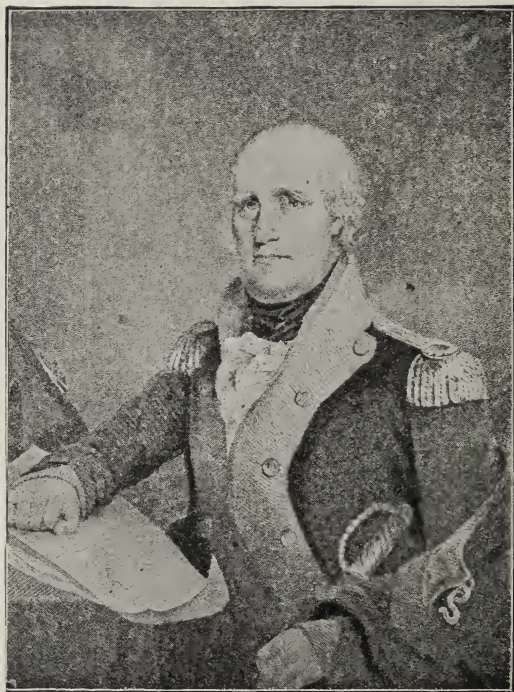
Prof. G. F. Wright who visited the well in February, 1886, wrote: "Although the snow had covered the ground to a depth of several inches,

in every direction for a distance of two hundred yards, the heat of the flame had melted the snow, and the grass and weeds had grown two or three inches. The crickets also seemed to have mistaken the season of the year, for they were enlivening the night with their cheerful song. The vicinity of the well seemed also a paradise for tramps who were lounging about in a most contented manner."

The daily amount of heat from this single well is said to equal the amount furnished by the burning of a thousand bushels of soft coal. Other wells were soon sunk, and in a short time, forty wells were pouring forth the sum total of one hundred million cubic feet of gas daily; an equal amount in heating capacity to five hundred thousand tons of coal.

With the fame of the Findlay gas fields, came manufacturing establishments giving employment to hundreds of laborers. And from an unknown village, Findlay sprang in one year, to a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants. The surrounding farm lands were sold at enormous prices, and one agent is reported to have sold the same farm ten times.

Chapter VI



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

From a likeness in **Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio**, Vol. I,
page 386. Original portrait in Louisville, Ky.

Courtesy of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

THE PEOPLING OF OHIO

IN July, 1787, an ordinance was passed by Congress, providing a government for the Northwest Territory. This territory consisted of the land lying north of the Ohio river, east of the Mississippi river and west of the Alleghany mountains, and was inhabited only by the Indians.

The ordinance provided that the United States should retain the right to appoint a governor, a secretary, and three judges for the territory. Accordingly, in the following October, Congress appointed General Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, governor; Winthrop Sargent, of Massachusetts, secretary; and Samuel H. Parsons, of Connecticut, James M. Varnum, of Rhode Island, and John C. Symms, also of Rhode Island, judges. In the following spring, when the streams were free from ice and the roads passable, these men proceeded to the new country to establish a permanent government.

"FOR THE OHIO AT THE MUSKINGUM" was printed on the cover of a wagon bearing the vanguard of the Ohio Company colony. They pursued their way across Pennsylvania along the

old Braddock road until they reached the Youghiogheny river which was found still frozen. Here a long delay was occasioned but in April the colony again advanced down the river in boats and canoes. After a perilous journey of more than a week the company landed at the mouth of the Muskingum and viewed for the first time the site of their new homes — an unbroken forest.

The work of clearing the land was at once begun, and more than a hundred acres of corn were planted. By fall, many huts had been built and a part of the country had been surveyed into town lots. The plan for the town had been made in Massachusetts and was strictly adhered to. Large parks and broad streets were numerous and to them were given Greek and Latin names in accordance with their classic plan. After a heated discussion the town was named in honor of the French queen, Marie Antoinette, and was finally shortened to Marietta. On July 26, 1788, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, the surrounding country was formed into the "county" of Washington. Its original boundaries were as follows: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio river, where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the shore of said lake to the mouth of the Cuya-

hoga river; thence up the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down this branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage of the branch of the Big Miami, on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the lower Shawnese town to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto river; thence down that river to its mouth, and thence up the Ohio river to the place of beginning. This area comprised more than half of what is now the state of Ohio, and is at present supporting a population of over two millions.

Fascinating stories of this wonderful country soon found their way "back east," and started numerous parties of emigrants to the Ohio. Owing to natural obstacles, such as swamps and mountains, the people found it most convenient to enter this country by way of the Ohio river. Thus, those from the New England states were joined by those from Virginia and the Carolinas. Soon settlements began to spring up along all the rivers, and in the year 1796 General Moses Cleaveland led a body of surveyors to the shore of Lake Erie, where a town was layed out and a settlement made bearing the General's name. The "Girdled Road" was soon constructed from

Pennsylvania to Cleveland and a tide of emigration followed. The northern portion of the county was settled almost exclusively by New Englanders and Pennsylvanians.

A spirit of speculation soon took possession of the people. The Ohio Company, owning four millions of acres, sent an agent, Joel Barlow, the Revolutionary poet, to France, where he organized the Society of the Siotas, to which he sold three million acres of the land. According to the contract, the Ohio Company was to erect houses, on the land opposite the mouth of the Great Kanawha, to accommodate at least one hundred persons.

Early in 1790 a band of workmen arrived from New England, cleared a patch of ground and erected a number of huts and blockhouses. Meanwhile six hundred French emigrants had landed at Alexandria, Virginia, but missed the agent who had been sent out to meet them. After securing guides and making a perilous passage over the mountains, they at last reached their settlement and named it Gallipolis. Vineyards were soon planted and farming on a small scale was commenced. Soon after their arrival, letters were published in France, supposed to have been written by the French emigrants, describing their enchanting surroundings and prosperous condition. Advertising pamphlets were

also issued and soon other French colonists began to arrive. These colonists were all unfitted for frontier life. Some of the men were killed in cutting timber; others by eating poisonous fruits; and still others by the Indians. Many, however, survived and the French names, so numerous in southern Ohio to-day, belong to the direct descendants of these colonists.

Under the protection of the United States, the peopling of this territory was so rapid that only fifteen years had elapsed until the eastern portion was ready for statehood. Accordingly, in 1802, the inhabitants of the eastern part petitioned Congress, and were granted an *enabling* act, authorizing the people to frame a state constitution. The constitutional convention was convened at Chillicothe, and their reports showed a thriving population of forty-five thousand inhabitants. The new constitution was duly framed and in 1803 was ratified by Congress. On March 1st, 1803, the first General Assembly of Ohio met at Chillicothe, and enacted a number of laws, necessary for the new order of affairs. Eight new counties were created, and many public improvements were commenced. Public roads were to be built with the income derived from the sale of public lands, and public schools were to be supported in a

like manner; section 16 in each township being granted to the inhabitants for school purposes.

With the admission of Ohio to the Union, came a great increase in the tide of immigration. The same route was followed that had been established by the first settlers. The Virginians and Carolinians crossed the mountains and came up through Kentucky and Tennessee, while those from the north came through Pennsylvania and down the Ohio. Pittsburgh soon became a thriving city, and was known as *the gateway to the west*. Here could be found hundreds of families with their household goods, awaiting the completion of the boat which was to carry them down the river, or fondly hoping for rain which would enable them to float their completed rafts.

Ever present with these emigrants was the Yankee peddler, with his nasal twang and his eyes sparkling with the chance of gain. His wonderful ingenuity soon enabled him to sell large quantities of pit coal indigo, and wooden nutmegs, as well as tinware, Dutch ovens and wooden clocks, all of which, he proved, were absolute necessities in the new country.

The most common means of transportation on the Ohio, was the family boat or ark. It consisted of a rude hut built on a flat bottom from sixty to one hundred feet long and about

fifteen feet wide. From the roof projected two or more long poles used in guiding the boat which floated with the current. The family lived in the hut, and when their destination was reached, it was transferred to the land, and the floating home thus became a permanent one. In some seasons more than a thousand of these floating homes were seen to pass Marietta.

The wealthier emigrants, impatient with these slow rafts, traveled on swift "keel" boats propelled by oarsmen seated in the bow. These boats had decks from six to eight feet high, and afforded comfortable quarters inside for travelers. In 1794 two of these keel-boats made regular trips from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, in the wonderfully short time of a month. These boats were proof against the savages, as they carried both cannon and small arms, and often went a hundred or more miles in twenty-four hours.

The boatmen were a wild, reckless dare-devil set, the terror of river towns and yet the life and joy of the emigrant parties. They were also lawless and had no fixed habitation. They often boasted that they were not born of woman, but were "half hoss and half alligator." Their career was a checkered one. Where the river was smooth and straight, and the weather pleasant, they had a life of ease; but often in the roaring rapids, drenched with chilling rains,

they labored arduously amidst the greatest of perils. At night they often spent the hours singing and dancing. Their songs often showed the sentimental part of their rough natures.

“It’s Oh as I was walking out,
One morning in July,
I met a maid, who axed my trade,
Says I, I’ll tell you presently;
Miss, I’ll tell you presently.”

The songs of the boatmen had a romantic counter-sound in the horns which were blown almost incessantly at night, especially in foggy weather, and when approaching bends in the river. A poet of that time refers to the boat horn in a poem, one stanza of which is as follows :

“O! boatman, wind that horn again,
For never did the listening air
Upon it’s lambent bosom bear,
So wild, so soft, so sweet a strain.”

The boatmen as well as the emigrants depended entirely upon their rifles for fresh meat on the way down the river. They scorned the shotgun, and an old adage run, “Luck’s like a shotgun, mighty uncertain.” Flour was obtained from floating mills along the river. These mills were always found where the current was swift. A barge, containing the mill-stones, was anchored to the shore. Farther out in the stream a small boat was placed and be-

tween the two was a shaft bearing the water-wheel. From the barge end of the shaft, a belt extended to the burrs, and the mill was ready for action.

The most dangerous portion of the journey, however, was in crossing the mountains. The roads were ungraded and bridges few and poorly constructed. Many declared the mountains a barrier almost as impassable as the grave, and few indeed cared to cross them the second time. Home ties in the east were thus completely severed, and an urgent demand was soon made for better roads. The state funds were found to be inadequate for extensive road building, and finally Congress was petitioned for aid. The state paid to the national treasury, five per cent. of the income derived from the sale of public lands, and from this income Congress, in 1806, ordered a highway surveyed from the headwaters of some Atlantic stream to the Ohio river. The route selected began at Cumberland, Maryland, and coincides to a great extent with the old Braddock Road. As the population increased it was extended farther westward, and before the time of railroads, it was the greatest commercial route on the western continent.

Chapter VII



A PIONEER COTTAGE.

Courtesy of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

PIONEER LIFE IN OHIO

ONCE beyond the mountains, and free from the excitement incident to travel, the emigrant found abundant proof that he was indeed in a new country. An unbroken forest, the home of wild animals, serpents and savages, marked the view line of his horizon. To remove the forests, kill the wild animals, drive away the Indians and transform this wilderness into a paradise, was the task set before them.

His first home, if such it may be called, was often little superior to that of the wild animals, and usually consisted of bark from the wild cucumber trees, laid across poles. This first home, in a very few days, gave place to the cabin which was usually about twenty feet square, to which was often added a "lean to," or shed kitchen. Upon the marriage of a member of the family, another cabin was built a few feet away and facing its front. The intervening space was covered with split boards and a double cabin was the result. A single log cabin could be built for about one hundred and fifty dollars and a double one for about a hundred dollars more.

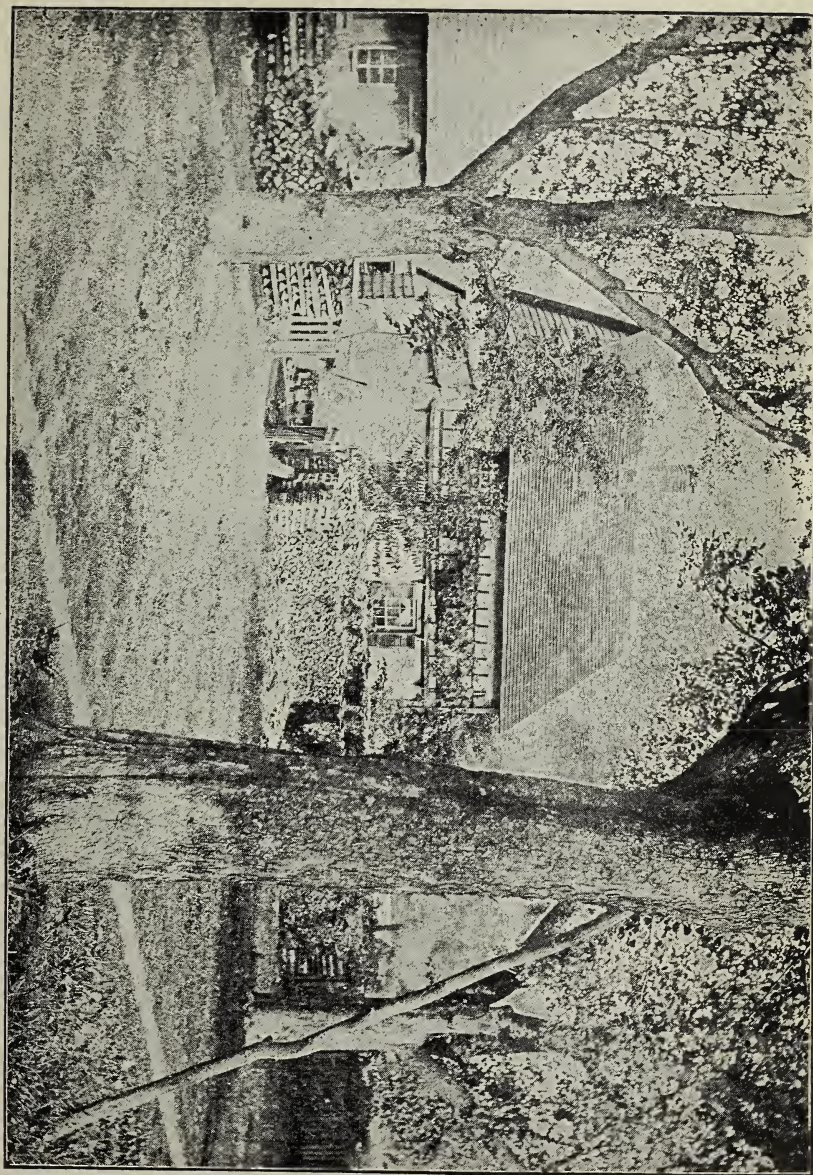
The furniture for these new homes was very

rude and simple, being made almost exclusively by unskilled mechanics, from the surrounding forests. The tables and chairs were made of split slabs, and the beds were made by placing forked sticks in the floor at the proper places and running poles in two directions to the walls. Bed-springs were made of clapboards. A huge fireplace was made of sticks or stones, and plastered with mud, and the new home was ready for occupants.

Stock raising in Ohio was at once commenced on a small scale. Horses were scarce and sold for sixty to one hundred dollars. Hogs, cattle and sheep were more numerous. The stock were marked by clipping the ear, and were allowed to run at large in the forests after bells had been securely fastened around their necks.

Corn and garden vegetables were the chief farm products, but later wheat, oats, buckwheat and tobacco were grown. The wild game furnished an ample supply of fresh meat. Beef sold at four cents a pound, and deer meat at three cents. Mutton was not eaten on account of the scarcity of wool for clothing. Sheep had to be penned at night to protect them from the wolves. Squirrels were numerous and often very seriously damaged the farmers' crops. Large hunting parties were frequently formed, and in Franklin county, in a single day, 19,660

AN OLD HOME



squirrels were killed in a combined or circular hunt.

The work of clearing the forests was slow and tedious. Vast quantities of the most valuable timber was burned as the most convenient manner of disposing of it. Farm machinery was unknown. Metal plows were unheard of and wooden ones were very scarce. Grubbing hoes and mattocks were almost the only farm implements in use. The grain was harvested by the sickle and threshed with the flail or tramped out by horses or cattle. Large branches of trees dragged over the ground were substitutes for harrows and drags. In a remarkably short time the little "clearings" around the cabins were enlarged into broad and fertile fields capable of supporting a dense population.

Indian outbreaks and massacres were of frequent occurrence. It was no unusual thing for a settler to be captured and carried away by the Indians while attending his crops or clearing the forests. Illustrative of these atrocities is the capture and escape of Doctor John Knight, the details of which are as follows:

After the burning of Colonel Crawford, his brother-in-law, Knight, was painted black, and the next morning put in charge of an Indian named Tutelu, a rough looking fellow, to be taken to Wakatomika for execution. Early in

the morning they started for the town which the Indian said was less than forty miles away. Tutelu was on a horse and drove Knight before him. The latter pretended to be ignorant of the fate awaiting him, although Simon Girty, the famous renegade, had told him that he was to be burned at the stake. Affecting as cheerful a countenance as possible, Knight asked the savage if they were not to live together in one wigwam as brothers when they should reach the town. Tutelu seemed well pleased and answered "yes." He then asked Knight if he could make a wigwam, and was answered in the affirmative. Tutelu then seemed more friendly. They traveled, as near as Knight could judge, the first day about twenty-five miles. Knight was then informed that they would reach Wakatomika the next day a little before noon.

In the evening a fire was built and after Knight was securely bound they lay down to sleep. Knight frequently tried to untie himself, but the Indian was very watchful and scarcely closed his eyes, so that he did not succeed. At daybreak they got up and Tutelu untied him and began to mend the fire. As the mosquitoes were very troublesome, Knight asked permission to build another fire behind the Indian. His request being granted, Knight took the end of a dogwood stick about eighteen

inches long, and with a shorter one got a coal of fire and stepped behind the Indian. The stick was too short for the purpose he had in view, but it was perhaps his last and only chance. He quickly struck the Indian over the head with all his force and nearly succeeded in killing him. He was so badly stunned that he fell forward with both hands in the fire. However, he soon recovered from this position, and sprang to his feet and ran howling into the woods. Knight seized the Indian's gun, but in trying to shoot quickly, he put forth too much strength, and broke the lock. After chasing the Indian about in the woods Knight returned to the fire and made hurried arrangements for his homeward flight. He took the Indian's blanket, gun, powder-horn, bullet-bag, and a pair of new moccasins, and started in a direction a little north of east.

About half an hour before sunset he came to Sandusky Plains where he lay down in a thicket until after dark. He then continued his journey through what is now Marion, Morrow, Richland and Ashland counties and on the evening of the twentieth day after his escape came to the mouth of Beaver creek at the Ohio and was then among friends. During this entire journey he subsisted on wild fruits and small game which were abundant in the forests.

Another source of danger to the pioneer, was the fierce wild animals which roamed through the forests. Frequently while hunting, men would be attacked by bears or panthers, and were fortunate to escape unharmed, or even with their lives. The following experience was related by Captain John Minter, an early settler at Rاندor. In his younger days, Captain Minter was a noted hunter, and he became famous from a terrible bear fight in which he came very nearly losing his life.

While hunting alone one day he found a very large bear, and shot it. The bear fell, and after reloading his gun, Minter went forward, supposing the bear to be dead. He touched the bear's nose with the muzzle of his gun, and to his surprise, it instantly reared upon its hind legs ready to seize him. Minter fired again but inflicted only a flesh wound which only increased the bear's fury. As it sprang forward to grasp him, he struck it over the head with his gun which was mashed to pieces. Too late then for escape, he drew his hunting knife and made a plunge for its heart. The bear, with one stroke of its paw, sent the knife whirling in the air, and enfolding its weaponless owner in his powerful arms, both fell to the ground.

A death struggle then ensued between the combatants. The bear tried to squeeze his vic-

tim to death while the man was constantly shaking the bear. The woods were open and clear of underbrush, and in their struggles they rolled in every direction.

Several times he thought the severity of the hugs would kill him; but by choking the bear he would compel it to release its hold to knock away his hands, when he would again recover his breath and get a better position. After continuing the struggle in this manner for several hours, they rolled back near where his knife lay. Inspired by the sight of his weapon, he succeeded, after many ineffectual efforts, in rolling the bear to the knife. After recovering his knife, he began to stab the bear which was soon bleeding profusely. Gathering all his strength in one last effort, Mr. Minter succeeded in piercing the bear's heart, but it relaxed its hold only when life had fled.

Mr. Minter then attempted to rise, but was too much exhausted to stand. Not a particle of clothing was left on him, and his arms, legs and back were fearfully lacerated by the bear's claws. After resting a while, he began crawling towards his home, which he reached shortly after dark. The next morning his friends went out to the battleground to secure the bear, and reported the surface of the ground torn up over at least a half acre. After several weeks of suffering Mr.

Minter recovered, but carried to his grave the marks of his awful conflict.

The monotony of pioneer life was often broken by the howl of the wolf and the scream of the catamount, and many a weary traveler was stimulated by these ominous sounds.

One night a young man, Harry Johnson, was "sparking" his neighbor's daughter, and had started home at a late hour, accompanied by his favorite dog. The occasional "yelp" of a wolf caused him to hasten along as rapidly as possible with hopes of reaching home before the wolves attacked him. The "yelps" of the thickening pack grew louder and fiercer, and soon their dark forms could be seen gliding through the forests by the roadside. Growing bolder with increased numbers, they at last sprang from the brush into the road, eager for blood. The dog seized the leader by the throat and was soon engaged in a life or death struggle. Johnson shot into the pack, and then "clubbing" his gun, made a fierce charge on the wolves. His dog being wounded and almost exhausted could render him little assistance, and for a time the contest seemed doubtful. The wolves fought fiercely; but the young man laid about him with such heavy blows that soon the wolves one by one begun to skulk away, leaving him a much depleted victor.

With the remnant of his gun on his shoulder and his bleeding dog under his arm, he at length reached home. This warning to the courageous young man was of no avail, for the next Saturday night found him again at his neighbor's fire-side and ready, if need be, to fight wolves on his way home.

Chapter VIII

EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

THE pioneers, having in early life enjoyed a much higher civilization, were not satisfied to have their children grow up in ignorance and superstition. Accordingly, teachers and ministers were employed, and in due time, ignorance and superstition were put to flight. The first schools, however, were neither public nor free. The teacher was paid by the parents of the children he instructed. The price paid ranged from one to three dollars each, according to the age of the pupil and the length of the term. Spelling and the three R's, "Reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic," were the only subjects taught.

Proficiency in spelling, while no slight accomplishment to-day, was at that time considered the highest exponent of wisdom. Little attention was then paid to the meaning or use of words, and if a pupil could spell a word correctly, that fact alone was sufficient.

In 1821 a law was passed authorizing taxation for the support of schools. This law, however, was only permissive, and not until 1825 was any law passed *requiring* taxation for school

purposes, and for the selection of qualified instructors. The schools, though constantly improving, were not on a sound basis until 1838, when a law was passed providing for a uniform system of schools, a state and county superintendent and township inspectors. Other laws were passed in following years, producing, as a result, our present efficient schools.

After the passage of the law of 1838, the construction of school houses was commenced in every community, and the buildings then erected would be a marvel to the school children of the present day.

The school houses were very similar to the dwelling houses and were built of hewn logs. The buildings were about eighteen feet wide and twenty-four feet long. The roofs were made with clapboards, and the spaces between the logs were filled with mud. The floor was frequently earth, but later, split logs with the flat sides up were used. The seats were also made from split logs which were supported by four small posts, two at each end. Rude desks were provided for the larger pupils only. A huge fireplace, in which wood was burned, was built in one end. No furniture or apparatus of any kind was to be found in the school rooms, and even crayon and blackboards were unknown.

Text-books were few. Murray's reader, Dillworth's or Webster's speller, Pike's arithmetic and the Columbian Orator were the usual outfit of the teacher, and each pupil usually had one or more of the above mentioned books. The teacher "boarded 'round" with the pupils, and in addition to board he received a very small salary.

The preacher of pioneer times preceded the teacher, and at first held religious meetings in private dwellings. Later, when schools had been established, the little school house at the crossroads also served as a meeting house. Here many sensational revivals were held and many ludicrous sermons preached by unlearned ministers. These ministers were indeed sturdy, honest, God-fearing men, and it would be a marvelous child in those days, who would not fear God, and yet more marvelous was he who could love Him, so terrible were the pen-pictures drawn of the Creator.

There was little or no Church organization in those days; itinerant preachers roamed through the wilderness on horseback, preaching anywhere they could get an audience. His circuit was sometimes so large that he could only reach the same place twice each year. Camp meetings were held and attended by every-

one. Churches were built later and well organized religious denominations were soon established.

Little record was ever made of the first churches, and not until the time of Rev. Samuel Clawson have we many accurate accounts of the churches. An incident of one of Rev. Clawson's revivals shows both the influence of the sermons preached and the nature of the hearers.

"Having warned the sinners to flee from the wrath to come, a young man," says Rev. Clawson, "was on fire and took an exceedingly lofty flight, after which he had to pause to recover his breath. During this pause a wicked wretch crowed like a rooster, causing a laugh in the congregation." Rev. Clawson, who was always ready for such an emergency, saw the young man when he crowed, and fixing his eyes upon him, said: "I was not aware that there was any of that breed of fowls present. I can scarcely imagine what has brought that foolish thing here. The house of God is no place for such fowls. The country has, at great expense, built a coop for such fowls, and I wonder that the people let the thing run at large." Then putting on such a look and speaking in such tones as made the wretch quail before him, he said: "Young man, I suppose you think you have done something smart and laughable, but



THE FIRST METHODIST MEETING-HOUSE IN OHIO

Courtesy of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

I would not do what you have done for the world. You have insulted the great God to His face in His house and in the midst of His worship, and it would not be wonderful to me if He would transform your wicked mouth into a chicken's bill, and rivet it fast to the staff of His fury, and thrash the mountains with you. Crow again if you dare, and it may be that a red-hot thunderbolt, hurled by the hand of omnipotence, may scathe your wretched soul." It is almost needless to remark that the crowing ceased.

Pioneer church music consisted of poorly translated psalms and badly constructed hymns. The latter were gradually introduced for public worship, and often pictured the torments reserved for the wicked in no uncertain language. Although the joys of heaven received little notice, the eternal terrors of the guilty soul were foretold in vigorous words. The following hymn was published and sung in Boston more than a century since, and was a favorite throughout the entire country:

Then might you hear them rend and tear,
The air with their outcries;
The hideous noise of their sad voice,
Ascendeth to the skies.

They wring their hands, their caitiff hands,
And gnash their teeth with terror;
They cry, they roar, for anguish sore.
And gnaw their tongues for horror.

But get away, without delay,
Christ pities not your cry;
Depart to hell; there may you yell,
And war eternally.

Less wrathful and more amusing was fugue-singing. Many are the church walls that echoed to the melodious voices of both matrons and maids in singing such inspiring hymns as,

“Oh! for a man; Oh! for a man;
Oh! for a mansion in the skies,”

and the roofs must have nearly burst open when the men with their high tenors and deep basses would reply:

Bring down sal; bring down sal;
Bring down salvation from on high.

The present generation can scarcely imagine doctrinal beliefs that could make possible the acceptance of such lines and their use in religious services. And one feels ready to endorse heartily the words of Hawthorne: “Let us thank God for having given us such ancestors; and let each succeeding generation thank Him not less fervently for being one step farther from them in the march of progress.”

Chapter IX

OHIO IN THE WAR OF 1812

WHILE the people of Ohio were engaged in a war against wild animals and the Indians, the United States declared war against England. This declaration was made in the summer of 1812, and was occasioned by the English insisting upon the right to search our vessels on the high seas, and to press into their navy any sailors whom they decided to be British subjects. The English also denied us the right to trade with other foreign nations. Although the people of Ohio were not directly effected by either, "free trade," or "sailors' rights," they felt the insult and welcomed the war.

An invasion of Canada was planned, and accordingly, General Hull, of Revolutionary fame, marched with his army from Urbana, Ohio, to Detroit. Upon his arrival at Detroit, he found that his supplies of both ammunition and provisions were cut off by General Brock and his army of Canadians and Indians. Hull deemed it best to surrender, and did so, leaving Ohio and the entire West open to invasion. This surrender by General Hull was, at that time, consid-

ered an act of cowardice and he was sentenced to be shot, but later received pardon. Time has shown that the excited populace, eager for war, were wrong in their condemnation of their general, and he has since shown that he was completely justified in doing as he did.

After the surrender of General Hull, the state militia was called out, and with the Kentucky troops under command of General Harrison, marched north to recapture Detroit. The expedition, however, proved a failure, and a part of his army was massacred by the Indians.

In February, 1813, General Harrison began the construction of Fort Meigs on the Maumee river in Wood county. From this position he hoped to again invade Canada, but he was attacked himself by a combined force of British and Canadians, under command of General Proctor, and the Indians under command of Tecumseh.

Proctor planted batteries on the hills above the fort, while the Indians climbed trees and poured down an incessant fire upon the besieged army. The British commander then summoned the fort to surrender, but Harrison refused, insuring General Proctor that if he got the fort it would be in a manner to do him more honor than any surrender could possibly do.

General Harrison then ordered Colonel Dud-

ley, with eight hundred Kentucky militia, to cross the river, capture the batteries, spike the cannon, and return with all possible haste. The first part of the order was quickly executed and soon every cannon was spiked, but being elated with their success, they pursued the frightened enemy into the woods where they were suddenly caught in an Indian ambushade. A desperate hand to hand encounter followed in which the militia was defeated and captured. After the surrender, when all resistance had ceased, the Indians began to massacre with the most savage delight. Tecumseh sternly forbade it, and buried his tomahawk in the head of one of his chiefs who refused obedience. This action put an end to the massacre, but of the eight hundred men, only one hundred and fifty escaped.

General Proctor, seeing no prospect of taking the fort, and finding the Indians fast deserting him, raised the siege at the close of the fourteenth day. Later, a second attempt was made to capture Fort Meigs, but failing again, their attention was directed to Fort Sandusky, the present site of Fremont. Fort Sandusky was defended by a weakened garrison under command of Major Croghan, a youth of some twenty-one summers.

On the 1st of August, 1813, the British approached the fort by water, and landed their

troops, with a five and one-half inch howitzer, a mile below the fort. The fort was then summoned to surrender, but Major Croghan replied that they would either maintain the fort or bury themselves in its ruins. Again he was entreated to surrender in order to prevent the horrors of another Indian massacre. The reply was sent back that in case the fort should be taken, there would be none left to massacre, as it would not be given up while a man was left able to resist.

Late in the evening the enemy opened fire from their six-pounders in the gunboats and from their howitzer on shore. Major Croghan replied with his six-pounder, occasionally changing its position in order to induce a belief that he had a number of cannon. As the enemy concentrated their fire on the northwestern angle of the fort, it was concluded that the works would be stormed from that quarter. Accordingly, during the darkness, the six-pounder was removed to a blockhouse from which it would rake that angle. The piece was loaded with a half charge of powder and a double charge of slugs and grape shot.

Late in the evening of August 2d, when the smoke of the firing had completely enveloped the fort, the enemy made a desperate assault. When the assaulting column of 350 were discovered advancing through the smoke, at a distance of

twenty yards from the northwest angle, a heavy fire of musketry was opened upon them from the fort, throwing them into some confusion. Colonel Short, who was leading the charge, rallied his men and with great bravery led them up to the brink of the ditch. After giving the order to cross the ditch, cut down the pickets, and give the Americans no quarter, Colonel Short sprang into the ditch followed by his soldiers. At that moment the masked port-hole in the blockhouse was opened, and the six-pounder, at a distance of thirty feet, poured down such a storm of shot and shell, that few of the assaulting party made good their escape. The other attacking parties met with an equally destructive musket fire, and soon the entire enemy made a precipitous retreat, leaving behind them, besides their dead and wounded, many arms and a quantity of ammunition. The loss to the garrison was one killed and seven wounded, while the British loss was about 150 in killed and wounded. Colonel Short, a lieutenant and twenty-five privates lay dead in the ditch, and General Proctor with 500 regulars and 800 Indians had again been completely defeated.

Little more than a month had elapsed after this repulse, when the British were again defeated in a naval battle on Lake Erie. Another young gentleman, Commodore Perry, twenty-

eight years of age, was in command. He had brought his sailors, ship carpenters and supplies four hundred miles through the unbroken forests, and had constructed his fleet from the forests on the lake shore in the remarkably brief time of six months.

Perry's fleet consisted of 2 ships, of 20 guns each, the Lawrence and the Niagara, and 7 smaller vessels, one of 4 guns, one of 3, two of 2, and three of 1, making a total of 54 guns, all of short range. During the construction of his flotilla, the British fleet often approached and threatened their destruction, but were prevented by the shallow water in the harbor. Finally, the ships were completed and launched, the larger ones by the aid of scows, and Commodore Perry at once proceeded to the head of the lake where he anchored in Put-in-Bay, opposite to, and distant 30 miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay protected by the fort.

The British fleet consisted of one ship of 19 guns, one of 17, one of 13, one of 10, one of 3, and one of 1, — amounting in all to 64 guns of long range. The fleet was in command of Commodore Barclay who had left one arm at Trafalgar where he fought under the illustrious Nelson.

On September 10th, at sunrise, the British fleet appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about 10

miles. Commodore Perry immediately got under way with a light breeze from the southwest. At 10 o'clock the wind changed to the southeast, and Perry, on board the *Lawrence*, hoisted his motto, "Don't give up the ship," which was received with repeated cheers by the crew. A line of battle was then formed, and the fleet bore up towards the enemy, who, at the same time, were preparing for battle. The lightness of the wind caused the hostile squadrons to approach each other very slowly, and prolong for two hours the solemn interval of suspense and anxiety which precedes a battle. The order and regularity of naval discipline heightened the dreadful quiet of the occasion. No noise, and no bustle prevailed to distract the mind, except at intervals the shrill pipings of the boatswain's whistle, or a murmuring whisper among the men who stood around the guns, with lighted matches, closely watching the movements of the enemy, and occasionally stealing a glance at the countenances of their commanders. In this manner the hostile fleets gradually neared each other in awful silence.

At 15 minutes after eleven, a bugle was sounded on board the enemy's foremost ship, the *Detroit*. Loud cheers burst from all the enemy's crews and a tremendous fire was opened upon the *Lawrence* from the long range British

guns. The Lawrence was obliged to sustain the fire for 40 minutes without returning a shot, owing to the short range of her guns.

Commodore Perry, without waiting for the other ships, kept on his course and at 12 o'clock opened fire from the Lawrence. The distance was still so great that his guns did little damage, while the sides of his own ship were continually being pierced by the British guns. His men were fast falling, and the magazine was greatly endangered. Commodore Perry, realizing the perilous position in which he stood, made all sail, and directed the others to follow, intending to close with the enemy. But the tremendous fire to which he was exposed soon cut away every brace and stay of the Lawrence, leaving her an unmanageable wreck. The utmost order and regularity still prevailed. As fast as the men at the guns were wounded they were carried below, and others took their places. The dead remained where they fell until the close of the action. At this juncture the enemy believed the battle already won.

The Lawrence was reduced to a mere wreck; her deck was streaming with blood and covered with the mangled remains of her crew. Her guns were dismounted, but Commodore Perry and his officers helped to work the last one capable of service. At 2 o'clock Captain Elliot was



PERRY'S VICTORY.

enabled, by an increase of wind, to bring his ship into close action, and Perry immediately determined to shift his flag on board that ship, leaving his own in charge of Lieutenant Yarnell. Taking his flag under his arm, Perry ordered a boat to place him on board the Niagara. Broad-sides were leveled at his boat, and he received without injury, a shower of musketry from three of the enemy's ships. He landed safely and hoisted his flag with its animating motto. Captain Elliott was sent back to bring up the other schooners. At that moment the flag of the Lawrence was hauled down. She had sustained the principal force of the enemy's fire for more than two hours and was rendered incapable of defense. Any further show of resistance would have been a useless sacrifice of the remains of her brave and gallant crew. The enemy at the same time were so badly crippled that they were unable to take possession of her, and circumstances soon enabled the bleeding crew to again hoist her flag.

Commodore Perry then gave the signal to all the vessels for close action. Finding the Niagara in good condition, Perry determined upon the desperate plan of breaking the enemy's line of battle. He accordingly passed the head of two ships and gave them a raking fire at close range, and after getting the entire squadron into

action, he laid his ship alongside of the British Commodore. The smaller vessels closed in with the enemy between them and the Niagara, and in that position kept up a destructive fire from both sides until every British ship had struck her colors.

The engagement lasted about three hours, and never was victory more decisive and complete. The number of prisoners taken exceeded the number of men on board the American squadron at the close of the action. Perry's loss was 27 killed and 96 wounded, while that of the English must have been much greater. At the close of the battle Perry sent his famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours: two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop."

After the defeat of the British on Lake Erie, Proctor and his Indians withdrew into Canada. The enemy were pursued by General Harrison and his army, who overtook them at the Thames river, where a most decisive battle was fought and a glorious victory gained by the Americans. The enemy were completely routed and slaughtered in a frightful manner. Tecumseh and his bravest chieftains were slain, thus ending forever the Indian wars in Ohio.

Chapter X

INTERNAL DEVELOPEMENT OF OHIO

WITH the close of the War of 1812, came a peace and quietness such as Ohio had never known. The war-cry of Tecumseh was heard no more in the forests nor on the plains, and the people pursued their ways without molestation.

The increasing crops and multiplying flocks and herds soon created a great demand for better roads to market. The crooked trails of the Indians and the unkept roads of the first settlers would no longer suffice. So, while the United States was constructing a road west from the Atlantic, the Ohio people were busily engaged in laying out and grading roads throughout the state.

In 1811, a steamboat made its appearance in the Ohio river and was soon followed by numerous other boats, giving to the southern portion of the state an unlooked-for outlet. In a like manner the northern portion was reached by boats on the great lakes, leaving the interior of the state without an outlet.

But the stage-coach and freight-wagon would

no longer suffice for the rapidly growing commerce, and an increasing demand for canals was felt throughout the state. A petition was sent to the State Legislature asking for assistance in the construction of these canals. The state began in 1825 to build two canals; one from Cleveland to Portsmouth, and the other from Toledo to Cincinnati. When these canals with their branches, were completed, they gave the people nearly a thousand miles of navigable waters within their own state.

With the construction of these canals came great prosperity. They were dug by the citizens of the state, and so the sixteen millions of dollars came back to those who had so willingly taxed themselves for the outlay. Great swamps were drained by these canals, making them the most fertile lands of the state. The price of property increased rapidly, and while the old towns grew into cities, new towns and villages rose up on the prairies and in the forest regions, and the camp and log hut of the rural districts gave place to large and beautiful dwellings of modern architecture.

The Ohio people had received, from the people of New York, this impulse to build canals, and so the new York Governor, De Witt Clinton, was invited to join in the ceremonies incident to the beginning of the first canal. He came by

steamboat to Cleveland where he took stage for Newark. On July 4th, 1825, in the presence of a great throng of Ohio citizens, and a distinguished delegation from New York, Governor Clinton lifted a spadeful of earth on the Licking summit. Governor Morrow of Ohio lifted the second spadeful, and then followed a struggle among the other distinguished gentlemen as to who should lift the third. Soon a wheelbarrow was filled and a happy Buckeye wheeled it away and dumped it over a bank. The ceremonies were concluded by an eloquent address by Thomas Ewing.

When the canals were completed, multitudes thronged the banks to see the water let into the channels. A continuous ovation accompanied the first fleet of three canal boats throughout its course. At the larger cities cannon were fired and great throngs of people shouted themselves hoarse.

While the value of these canals, to the state, can hardly be overestimated, they were to have but a brief existence. The enormous increase in the state's commerce, brought about by the canals, showed the careful observer that a still greater development of the state's resources could be occasioned by faster and safer transportation.

As early as 1830 and '31 steam railroads had

been put into operation in the eastern states, and soon they were to be tested in Ohio. In 1836, an interstate railway was put into operation between Toledo and Adrian, Michigan, but not until 1839, was Ohio to have a chartered railway, all within her own boundaries. This road was the Mad River and Lake Erie, extending from Sandusky to Dayton. It was opened to the public, as far as Bellevue, sixteen miles, in 1839, and completed to Dayton in 1844. Progressive capitalists conceiving the vast possibilities of the railway, soon began the construction of numerous roads. In the course of a few years, a net-work of railways covered the state, making every part of it quickly, cheaply and easily accessible to every other part.

The younger generations of the present day could scarcely imagine how rude and simple were the railroads of the earlier days. Instead of the well ballasted road-beds supporting the ponderous steel rails, the first trains were run on wooden rails, on which were nailed strips of iron. The powerful locomotives, the luxurious cars and the long black coal trains of sixty or eighty cars were unknown in those days, when a train consisted of a mere toy engine drawing two or three wooden cars little longer than a carriage. The speed of these early trains was never more than twelve or fifteen miles an hour,



FIRST LOCOMOTIVE AND PASSENGER CAR RUN IN OHIO.

Courtesy of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

but that was a marvelous increase over the canal boats going about three miles an hour.

The magnificent fleets on the rivers and lakes soon felt the fatal rivalry of the railroad, along the shores. Both travel and traffic deserted the steamboats, seeking the surer and swifter transportation of the railroad. The great passenger boats plying between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and reaching all intermediate points, soon disappeared. The fast freight boats, carrying perishable goods, in turn gave place to the coal barges which are so numerous at present. Thus the railroad forever put an end to the usefulness of the canals which first introduced the state to its present prosperity and gave to it such an eminent commercial position among the other states. Of those nine hundred miles of canals in the state, only a few miles are in use to-day, and the deserted, grass-grown ditches are scarcely distinguishable from the ancient ruins of the Mound Builders.

But the improved commercial facilities were not sufficient for the Ohio people. With the ease and cheapness of travel, came a knowledge of life in the adjoining states, and a desire to better their own environments. The log cabin was no longer considered sufficient for the sturdy and prosperous farmer, and so a modern brick or frame residence took its place. Various con-

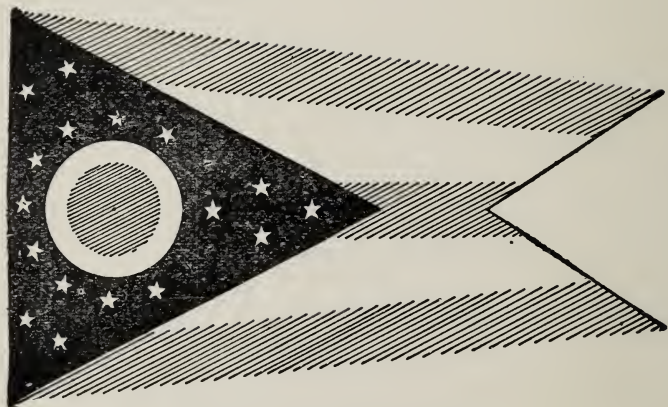
veniences of the present time soon found their way to those Ohio people whose great glory and strength came from their varied origin. Their ancestors had been accustomed to the highest environments of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, the Carolinas and Kentucky, and they made Ohio what it is by a blending of all those characteristics into a new individual, the "Buckeye."

As might be expected, those various characteristics did not at all times, blend harmoniously. While the southern element favored a commercial development, the New England descendants favored a development of the intellect. So there was one faction favoring canals, and another one favoring schools. But happily all were in favor of anything that would advance the interests of the state, and the construction of the canals was followed by wise school legislation. While the canals have long lost their important place in the state, the schools are ever increasing, and are becoming more efficient in fitting the young generations for a more useful position in life. Although the school system of the state in 1903 ranked very low among the other states, yet the product of the schools, the best criterion, gives it a position second to none in the Union.

More than three-quarters of a century ago General Lafayette, that Frenchman whose name will forever brighten the pages of our National History, came to America to visit old comrades with whom he had formed a lasting friendship in Revolutionary days, and to make a tour of the nation for which he had done so much. He, while on this tour, visited Cincinnati, and his greatest surprise and pleasure was occasioned by the greetings extended him by the school children. It gave to him proofs of a grateful life and general culture far beyond his most sanguine expectations. Upon his arrival he was met by six hundred pupils of the public schools, who strewed his way with flowers, and shouts of "Welcome to Lafayette," echoed and reechoed through the city. When he had traveled over the state and seen what wonderful progress the people had made, no wonder he should pronounce Ohio "The eighth wonder of the world."

Much more might be said here about our artificial water-ways, railways, churches, schools, colleges and universities, of which we are rightfully proud, but the vast amount they have done and are doing, in the progress of the state and nation in many ways, is so apparent to all that we need not make a further discussion of them.

Chapter XI



FLAG OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Courtesy of Ohio Archæological and Historical Society.

TROUBLE WITH MICHIGAN

IN the early spring of 1835, serious trouble with the Territory of Michigan resulted from a disputed boundary line. The ordinance of 1787 provided that in case the Northwestern Territory should be divided into five states, that the boundary between the three southern and two northern should be a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan to the territorial line in Lake Erie. But such a line was an impossible one, as it could never reach the territorial line by extending it east, but on the contrary, it would go far south of it, leaving a portion of the Western Reserve to its north.

The constitution of Ohio provided that in case the ordinance line did not go as far north as the north cape of the Maumee bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southern part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee bay. The territory lying between these two lines was the source of the trouble.

When Michigan became a territory, she extended her government over this disputed land.

Ohio did likewise, and two sets of officials was the result, and war was inevitable. Ohio at once levied troops, and with Governor Lucas in command, marched, in the spring of 1835, to Fort Miami, eight miles above Toledo and four miles above the disputed land. Meanwhile Governor Mason of Michigan had raised an army and marched them to Toledo, where they overran watermelon patches, created a great scarcity of fowls and carried off at least one prisoner of war.

Mason's army did not long sustain its position. Frightful stories were circulated among the Michigan troops, in regard to the vast army of Buckeye sharpshooters who were hastening with leveled guns to greet them. So great was the scare produced, that more than half of Mason's forces deserted, and the remainder of the army withdrew.

At this juncture of affairs, commissioners arrived from Washington, D. C., and a temporary compromise was effected. At the next session of Congress, the matter was ably discussed and decided in favor of Ohio. In return for this strip of land, averaging about eight miles in width, Michigan received the entire northern peninsula so rich in mineral resources. But the people of Ohio were satisfied as they had won the territory in dispute, including the grand old harbor at Toledo.

Chapter XII

UNDERGROUND RAILROADS

WHILE the ordinance creating the Northwest Territory forbid slavery within its boundaries, it was only by one vote that slavery was kept out of Ohio at the adoption of her first constitution. Although the negroes living in Ohio were not really slaves, they were not allowed to vote nor to testify in the courts. Many of the farmers living in the southern portion of the state rented slaves from their masters living in Virginia and Kentucky. These slaves were brought into Ohio and worked there, but were never owned on Ohio soil. But when the feeling against slavery became more bitter, the slaves were helped to escape to Canada. The Abolitionists were accused of coaxing and tempting slaves to cross the Ohio river in order that they might be carried away to freedom.

The method of transporting negroes North was known as "Underground Railroads," and the homes of Abolitionists in the towns and throughout the country, served as stations along that road. While these roads were not well organized, they had a President, Levi Coffin, and

many staunch supporters in all parts of the state.

The first station on one of these underground railroads to Canada was the residence of Rev. John Rankin of Ripley. His was a solitary house built on the top of the hill overlooking Ripley and the Ohio river. Thousands of poor fugitives found rest and shelter in his home, and in the darkness of the night they were sent on in wagons to the next station. Among these fugitives were Eliza and George Harris, and other characters of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The home of Mr. Rankin was frequently surrounded by slave hunters, but with the assistance of his eight sons and two daughters, he always managed to escape harm. On one occasion four men from Kentucky and one from Ripley, with two fierce bulldogs, came to the house and were met on the porch by Mrs. Rankin. They informed her that a store had been broken open in Dover, Kentucky, and that the thieves had been tracked to her house and they wanted to search the house for the goods and thieves. Mrs. Rankin replied that she did not harbor thieves nor conceal stolen property, and gave them permission to look through the house. As they started to enter the house, one of her sons who had heard the conversation, took down a rifle, cocked it, and called out, "Halt! If you

come another step I will kill you," and they halted. At that moment two of the other sons, who had been conveying fugitives north, arrived on the scene and sent word down to Ripley. Soon the yard was filled with friends, and the slave hunters were taken by the arms and led to the fence and told to climb, and they climbed.

Rev. Rankin frequently preached against slavery, and on one occasion a mob leader entered his pulpit and drew a club over his head. "Stop preaching or I will burst your head open," he shouted, but Rev. Rankin went on as if nothing had happened. A powerful man in the congregation sprang forward and seized the intruder by the neck and jerked him from the pulpit and put him out.

James G. Birney, another famous Abolitionist, had come to Ohio from the South. He established a newspaper called the *Philanthropist* in Cincinnati, and attacked the slave cause in no doubtful manner. But the public sentiment was so strong in favor of slaves, that on July 23, 1836, a mob broke into his office and destroyed his type and press. Then they assailed the negroes in the back streets, and a general riot followed in which many were wounded. Editors and orators opposed to slavery were mobbed in almost every city, and the authorities of "Lane Theological Seminary" for-

bade the students to either write or talk about slavery.

The slave owners being highly incensed over the escape of their valuable slaves, appealed to the United States Congress, and accordingly in 1850 the "Fugitive Slave Law" was passed. This law provided that all runaway slaves, found at the North, should be arrested, and, without trial by jury, be returned to their masters. Other laws were passed with reference to the slaves, and one of these made it a crime for anyone to assist the slaves in their escape. These laws were very unpopular in Ohio, as well as in the other northern states, and many, following the dictates of their consciences, helped the slaves to escape, in violation of the nation's laws.

The slave owners were pleased with the national laws favoring them, and with a United States warrant in the hands of a United States marshal they pursued the escaping slaves with renewed inspiration. On the other side the Underground Railroad business was never better, and while fights with the officers were frequent, many hundreds of slaves escaped.

The feeling against slavery was again intensified by the case of Margaret Garner in 1856. This unhappy victim of slavery, with her husband and four children, had escaped from Ken-

tucky, and were concealed at the home of a free negro below Mill creek in Hamilton county. While they were making arrangements for their transportation north, the house was suddenly surrounded by slave hunters and officers with a posse of men. A desperate fight followed in which both slaves and officers were seriously injured, but at last the slaves were overpowered and dragged from the house.

When the fight ended Margaret seized a large knife and killed her little daughter to prevent its return to slavery, and then attempted to kill herself but failed. Margaret, with the rest of the party, was taken to Cincinnati, where they were all tried, not for murder, but for trying to escape from their owners. After a trial lasting two weeks, they were all found guilty of seeking freedom, and were returned to their masters.

In 1857 a fugitive slave named Ad. White was arrested by a United States marshal in Champaign county. White resisted and fired at the marshal but the bullet struck the gun-barrel in the hands of the marshal, and glanced off doing no injury. The county officials and the people took White's part, and the fight continued both in and out of court for a long time. The county sheriff narrowly escaped death from a billy in the hands of a United States marshal, and he never fully recovered from his injuries.

White's master, fearing a disastrous outcome of the affair, offered to take a thousand dollars for him. The sum was quickly raised among the Abolitionists, and White was again set free.

Less fortunate was another negro known as Thomas Marshall, who had lived unmolested for a number of years at Dayton. He was caught in the street one day by a number of slave hunters who declared that he was an escaped slave. He was quickly taken before an official where the charge was easily proven. One of the slave hunters assured Marshall that his master would sell him. The slave gave all his money, fifty dollars, and a large ransom was soon made up when word was received from his master in Kentucky that he would not sell him under any condition. Marshall was then taken to Cincinnati where he was placed in the fourth story of a hotel for safe-keeping over night. As soon as his guard had fallen asleep, Marshall raised the window and jumped to the street below. He was picked up in a crushed and unconscious condition, and lived but a few hours after.

While many of the slaves were willing to give their lives for freedom, few of the Abolitionists were willing to go so far. One family of these however, John Brown and his sons, resided for a number of years in this state. Brown had spent his entire life in the cause of free-

dom, and thinking he had received a divine commission from Jehovah to destroy the kingdom of slavery, he marched with sixteen men to capture the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry. The result of his undertaking is well known to the world, and the fires of slavery were thus made to burn with a brighter luster than ever before.

Chapter XIII



OUR JEWELS.

OHIO IN THE CIVIL WAR

THE sons of Ohio were destined to become famous in war. Whether they received this martial love with their birth, or as a heritage from their struggles with the Indians and wild animals, does not appear, but that they possess the rarest characteristics of warriors is doubted by none who ever met them on the field of battle. Their loyalty to the nation as well as to their own state, has never been disputed. Not only in the "War of 1812" had Ohio assisted in a national strife, as in 1846 she sent 5,536 of her sturdiest sons to the sunny climes of Mexico, where each was to meet and vanquish three blood-thirsty Spaniards, or see the nation's emblems trailed in the dust. Yet they never faltered. Their courage was not found lacking, their endurance was sufficient, and victory again found a perch upon their banners, and with a loss of but 57 in killed and wounded, they again marched back to their native soil.

Had it not been for the contributions Ohio made to the national army during the civil war, it would be difficult to tell just what the outcome of that war might have been. While it is

a fact that other states produced generals capable of commanding armies, it is none the less a fact that Ohio gave to the nation the generals who led her armies to victory. The deeds of these Generals, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Custer, will not be discussed here, as their fame is no longer circumscribed by either state or national boundaries, but has long since been received by the world as a rich heritage.

While Ohio, at the beginning of the civil war, was greatly disturbed by factional strife, the disturbance was of short duration, and soon the state, with slight exceptions, gave her influence in behalf of the nation's cause.

It is impossible to state the exact number of men who entered the national army from Ohio during the war of the rebellion, as many enlisted in regiments formed in the adjoining states. The nation's records show that Ohio gave of her citizens 340,000 men, excluding squirrel-hunters, re-enlistments and the militia.

The state contributed in organized regiments —

26 regiments of infantry for.....	3 months.
43 regiments of infantry for.....	100 days.
2 regiments of infantry for.....	6 months.
27 regiments of infantry for.....	1 year.
117 regiments of infantry for.....	3 years.
13 regiments of cavalry for.....	3 years.
3 regiments of artillery for.....	3 years.

Twenty-six independent batteries of artillery and 5 independent companies of cavalry.

Six thousand five hundred and thirtty-six Ohio soldiers were killed on the field of battle.

Four thousand six hundred and seventy-four were mortally wounded and died in hospitals.

Thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four died of diseases contracted in the service. Thus Ohio lost 84 soldiers out of every 1,000 enlisted men.

While the fathers, sons, brothers and husbands were away on the field of battle, the women and infirm men left behind carried on the ordinary business affairs of civil life. More than one-half of the adult male population of Ohio was in the army, and more than one-half of those who remained were unfitted for military service, owing to age or other infirmities. Those who remained at home and made it possible for the army to live, deserve no less credit than those who fought the battles and won the victories. And that young man who resisted the war fever and remained at home, providing for the necessary wants of the household, probably made a greater sacrifice than his brother who, on the impulse of the moment, joined a regiment and marched to the front.

While Ohio's sons fought in all the great battles of the civil war, no battle nor important

skirmish took place within the boundaries of the state, and only once, and then to their sorrow, did Confederate troops invade the state.

John Morgan of Huntsville, Alabama, was one of the bravest and grandest of the Confederate raiders. He was sent north through Tennessee and Kentucky to capture Louisville, and had orders not to cross the Ohio river. When he reached the Ohio river he decided to cross and spread fear and destruction throughout Indiana and Ohio. So with 2,300 experienced cavalymen he began his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio. He entered Ohio a few miles north of Cincinnati on the 13th day of July, 1863, and took an eastern course, through the counties of Clermont, Brown, Adams, Pike, Jackson, Vinton, Athens, Guernsey, Gallia and into Meigs.

The fear occasioned by the presence of an armed foe caused the people of Ohio to do many ridiculous things. Bridges were sometimes burned where the streams could be easily forded, and often the roads were blockaded after Morgan had passed. But a few days elapsed before the people recovered from their fright and then a well armed militia and national troops soon made it Morgan's chief aim to get out of Ohio again.

The destruction caused by Morgan and his

band was confined mainly to the plundering of country stores. They took what they wanted but used no reason or judgment, except in the selection of horses. One soldier took a pair of skates while others took a bolt of calico apiece. The calico was tied to the horns of the saddles and then unrolled and left flapping in the wind. Another trooper carried for a number of days a bird-cage containing three canaries.

But Morgan's raid in Ohio was destined to be brief. There was no rest for man or beast. The soldiers, often overcome from lack of sleep, fell from their horses and crawled to the brush there to sleep, and awaken as prisoners of war. The exhausted horses were given in exchange for fresh and stronger ones wherever found, and to avoid the unequal exchange, many of the farmers kept their horses concealed in the forests away from the highways.

By the time Morgan reached Portland the militia had him almost surrounded, and two detachments of United States cavalry made their appearance, and the gunboats which had been watching on the river opened fire. The fight was brief, and Morgan left 700 of his men behind as prisoners of war, while with the remaining 1200 he fled north and east seeking a new way out of Ohio and the hands of his enemies. Another attempt to cross the river was made by Morgan

at Buffington Island on the 18th of July. A fight ensued in which Morgan's loss was heavy and flight was his only salvation. Soon the enemy were getting so numerous that every avenue of escape was cut off, and on the 26th of July he surrendered the remainder of his little band near New Lisbon in Columbiana county.

Morgan and his followers were all sent to the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus for safe-keeping, but on November 7th Morgan and six of his men made their escape by means of an air passage which they reached by digging with their table knives.

Having been provided with money these escaped prisoners of war purchased tickets for Cincinnati. All night long they rode on the train constantly fearing that they would be discovered. As the train pulled into Cincinnati they set some brakes, and as the train slowed up they dropped off and, making for the Ohio river, they hired a boy to row them across the river where they were free.

Many amusing stories are told of the incidents connected with Morgan's raid. One boastful coward, seeing Morgan approach, ran to the hog-pen to hide and concealed himself behind a large mother hog which was suckling her young. When discovered by a gallant Southern

trooper he was asked how he came to be there, and if they all came in the same litter.

Another individual who was a terrible stammerer had often boasted of what he would do in case Morgan should come. At last Morgan came, and he was ordered to surrender. He held both hands high above his head and said, "I-i-i s-s-s-surrendered f-f-f-five m-m-m-minutes a-a-a-ago."

In another instance a Southern sympathizer, known as copperheads, had been relieved of a number of good horses. After Morgan had left, he hitched up a horse to a small wagon and started in pursuit of Morgan. When he overtook the raiders he was informed that they could not have time to hear his complaints until evening when they camped. As some of the men had lost their horses and were very tired he was asked to let some of the men ride in his wagon. He replied that he could not ride a horse, and in turn was informed that he could walk. After walking a while he complained of his boots hurting his feet, so Morgan ordered them removed and he was compelled to walk along in his stocking feet while another man wore his boots.

At night when they camped he was taught to sing a southern song and was compelled to dance to his own music. The raiders would enliven

the scene by shouting, "Go it, old Yank! Louder." At last the commanding officer ordered a skinny old horse hitched to his wagon, and giving him three other worn out jades he was allowed to depart.

Chapter XIV

FARM LIFE IN OHIO

INDIVIDUALS are products of their respective environments; and it is little wonder that the early farmer in Ohio, who from necessity withdrew from society, and led a solitary life, should, on account of his environment, become queer and eccentric. But such is no longer his lot; his advancement has been most rapid, and to-day, in many localities he surpasses his city friend in both culture and wisdom.

It needs no argument to prove that the physical, moral and mental condition of the tiller of the soil in all parts of the state, is far in advance of that of the same class in past generations. In no occupation has there been greater development of labor-saving machinery. The farmer preparing the soil for the receipt of grain by the use of a sulky plow, must of necessity be a higher organism than he who scratched the ground's surface with a crooked stick or even a grubbing hoe. And the rate of development of the man must always be in advance of the development of the tools used by him, as they are simply an index to the inner man.

Let us notice then, some of the separate stages of his advancement. When we first made the Ohio farmer's acquaintance, we found him living in a mere hovel, void of all the luxuries of life, and most of its seeming necessities. His rooms, if he had more than one, were small, the floors, frequently made of earth, were bare, the walls were unadorned, the furniture scant and books or means of education unknown.

To-day, his well kept modern home is a palace compared to his former humble abode. The spacious rooms in his present home are as numerous as his family may require or even desire. The floors are carpeted, the walls are covered with attractive paper and adorned by reproductions of grand old paintings made inexpensive by new-found methods of reproduction. The furniture is abundant and modern; books are numerous, and well stored, and well trained minds are the result. Musical instruments are possessed and used, and the finest mahogany pianos, with a splendid selection of music, are often found in the homes of the Ohio farmers.

In earlier times light was obtained from the burning of cloth in grease, and heat was furnished by burning large pieces of wood in huge open fireplaces. Behold what a transformation! To-day, in many of the grander country homes, natural gas is used for illuminating purposes,

and in localities where it cannot be obtained, artificial gas is produced for that purpose. At a safe distance from the house a tank is built where the gas is generated, and from which it is piped to all parts of the house.

While many of the country homes are still heated by means of stoves and grates, yet the more modern ones have heating plants. These plants are built in the basement and are connected with each room, and supply the heat by means of hot air, hot water, or steam.

While the old-fashioned well and spring are still used in many localities, in other vicinities the more prosperous farmers have equipped their homes with complete water works. A large tank is built at a considerable height into which the water is pumped from a well by means of a wind pump or a gasoline engine. The elevation of the tank gives a pressure to the water which is piped to all parts of the house.

The labor-saving machinery used within the home has become very extensive. The sewing machine does the work of numerous hands, and the gowns made are of the latest New York, Paris or London styles.

The laundry work is done by means of improved machinery which eliminates most of the physical labor. The dairy is run by improved methods. The cream is separated from the milk

by a mechanical device, and churned by improved machinery.

But outside of the home great reforms have been instituted in the planting and harvesting of crops. In the plowing of the ground is the first decided change. Instead of the little wooden plow drawn by one horse, we see in many localities the magnificent gang-plow drawn by three or even six large horses. These plows turn two broad furrows, and five and even eight acres are often plowed in a day by one man. By means of highly improved drags and disks, constructed from steel, the earth is quickly torn up and a mellow bed is the result. The wheat is planted by means of a drill which has compartments for both fertilizers and grass seed.

In many sections of the country the earlier methods of corn planting are things of the past. The fields are no longer "marked out," and the click of the hand-planter is heard no more. The check-row planter has taken its place, thus doing away with the marking of the fields. By means of this new planter one man with a team can plant ten or more acres in a single day.

But the labor-saving machinery employed in harvesting the crops can scarcely be equalled in any other occupation. The development has been gradual. The time-honored sickle gave place to the cradle; the cradle found a succes-

sor in the self-rake machine which in turn gave place to the present binder. These binders are drawn by from two to four horses, and are so constructed that they cut the grain, bind it in bundles, and leave the sheaves in bunches ready for shocking.

There has also been an extensive evolution in the method of threshing the grain. The sound of the flail, and the steady tramping of horses and cattle are heard no more in the barn nor on the platform. The bunt, a machine which could thresh out the grain but could not separate it from the chaff, has given place to the separator which in earlier times was put into action by ten or twelve horses. The horses have, in later years, been replaced by traction engines which pull the machinery along the roads and run it while threshing. The sheaves of grain are thrown into the front of the machine where large knives sever the bands and scatter the grain evenly along the cylinder. The grain is threshed out of the straw and separated from the chaff, and weighed and dropped into bags or wagons.

Vast improvements are also being made in the machinery for harvesting corn. A machine has lately been completed which will cut the corn and shock it. After the corn has been harvested and dried for a few weeks, it is

husked by a machine somewhat similar in appearance to the thresher. The machine pulls the husks from the ear and elevates the corn into a wagon, while it also shreds the fodder and stores it away in the barn or stacks as the farmer may determine. In the spring another machine is brought into use to shell the corn which is then shipped to market.

The vast quantities of hay consumed, demanded improvements in the machinery used in harvesting it. Accordingly, mowing machines have been constructed which will cut evenly at any desired height from six to twelve acres per day. If the grass is very thick on the ground a machine, called a tedder, is used to thoroughly scatter the hay in order that it may dry evenly. Another machine is brought into use in raking the hay, which is then conveyed to the barns and lifted into the mows by a harpoon hung on pulleys, or if stacked in the field it is frequently done by means of machinery.

The prosperous Ohio farmer of to-day is a man of science and a gentleman of culture and leisure. He has learned that results are not produced by chance, and accordingly he puts system into each of his varied kinds of work. He buys, and carefully reads, the latest and best books which treat on the various subjects of farming. And while in earlier times he occa-

sionally invested in "gold bricks," he has in later years thoroughly learned that "gold bricks" cannot be used in his business. By means of the telephone and the rural delivery of mail, he keeps in touch with the outside world, and is familiar with current events.

But the use of labor-saving machinery is not the only advancement made by the Ohio farmer. He has learned that the vast industry of stock raising is capable of almost unlimited development. He has learned that the feed consumed by poorly bred stock, would be ample nourishment for well bred stock with a value many times as great. Accordingly, a great change gradually took place. The *chubby, blocky* horse has been disposed of, and in his place is a powerful draft horse or a beautiful fleet-limbed driving horse. The milk cows and beef cattle are no longer crossed. The Jerseys are kept for the dairy, and the larger, lazier breeds for the butcher. A like improvement has taken place in sheep, hogs and other stock, and, as a consequence, to-day, the value of the live stock of Ohio is many times what it was but a few decades back.

The isolation of the Ohio farmer is already a thing of the past. In his modern carriage, with his thoroughbred horse, he drives out in a style that kings would have envied but a few centuries since.

Chapter XV

OHIO'S PRESIDENTS

WITH but one exception, Ohio can claim, either by birth or by citizenship, all the presidents of the United States elected since Lincoln. Each of these presidents won fame and honor serving the nation in the war of the rebellion, thus assuring the public of their patriotism and loyalty.

Ohio was yet unknown when Washington took his seat as the nation's first executive, and her settlements were few when Adams was elected to that same high office; but during the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, Ohio was admitted to the Union and slowly started on her pioneer way.

The East was a region of wealth and culture, with a vast commerce and numerous factories. The South was a region of wealth and leisure, where the slave toiled that his master might enjoy that "ease and luxury" which vanished with the kingdom of slavery. At the same time Ohio was an undeveloped expanse where the early settler was engaged in a desperate struggle for existence, with the wild animals and Indians.

It was in the numerous wars with the Indians that William Henry Harrison, Ohio's first president, won a large amount of fame. He was not only the first presidential candidate from Ohio, but the first from the West, and it was in answer to an eastern jeer that the log cabin became a leading factor in the campaign. The coon skin and barrel of hard cider became party emblems, and log cabins, built on wheels, were drawn by numerous horses in each procession. Though the Ohio people had never known of the wealth and luxury incident to the East, they knew their own strength and were not ashamed of their manner of living. The day that closed the campaign and elected Harrison to the presidency was a proud one for Ohio, advancing her as it did to the rank of presidential states.

"But the President pays dearly for the White House." The grand old man who had endured so many hardships on the field of battle could not endure the strain and worry incident to his exalted position. Gradually his strength began to fail, and in a few weeks the nation was called to mourn the death of their Chief Executive.

Twenty-eight years had passed. The Whig party had disintegrated and the Republican party had come into existence. A plain man from one of the states of that Northwest Territory out of which Ohio had been the first to be



GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT

carved, had written the Emancipation Proclamation and laid down his martyr life. In that hour of doubt and uncertainty, when the hope in Johnson had failed, and grave issues were looming up on every hand, the heart of the people turned to that man whose victories had begun at Donaldson and ended at Appomattox.

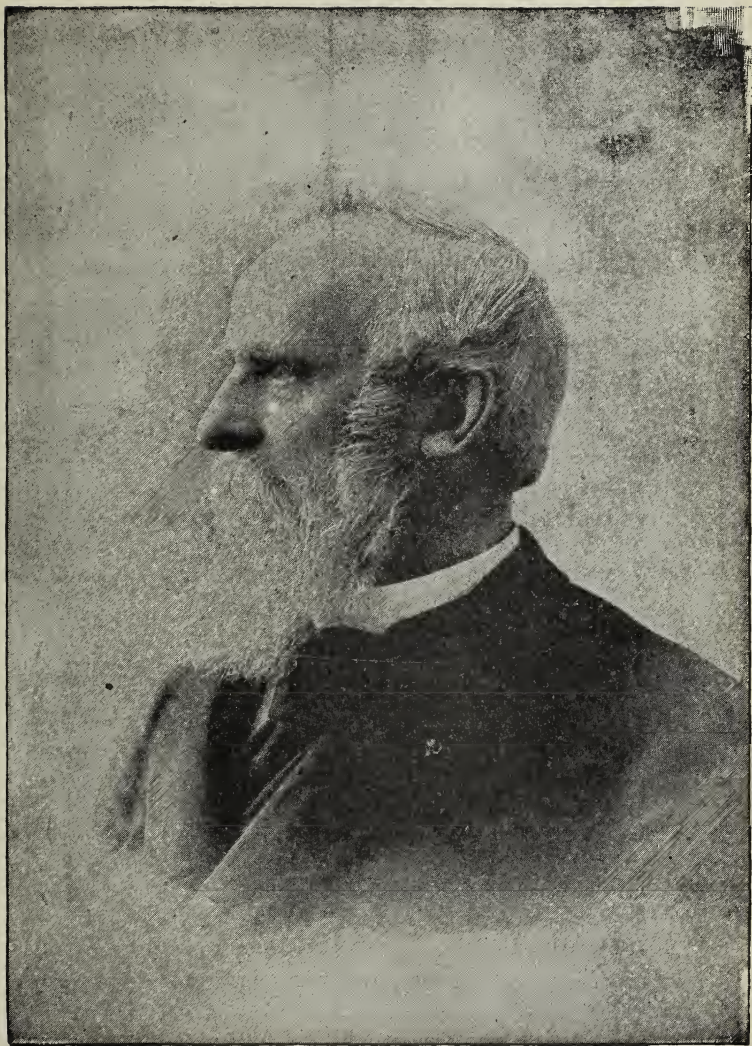
While Ohio had given Grant a birthplace, and while his early life had been moulded in an Ohio home, yet it was his appointment to West Point that made possible his career. What Grant was, the years of war had proven, and the years of unrest following the war, when wounds were yet unhealed and animosities still unforgiven, tested him again. There may have been mistakes in his life; but his sincerity, his honesty and his unswerving loyalty were never doubted, and his life closed rich in the nation's unfailing love.

To the presidential convention of 1876, came the East with a favorite son whose eloquence and charming manner has scarcely ever been surpassed. But in that convention the Republicans chose for their standard-bearer, not the Plumed Knight of Maine, but Rutherford B. Hayes, a son of Ohio, who had often honored his native state. He had also honored the nation on many hard-fought fields of battle and in the halls of Congress. Three times had he

been chosen as the state's chief executive and his honor and integrity were never questioned.

When the presidential electors chosen in 1876 met, they failed to choose a president. A commission was then formed consisting of fifteen members, five being senators, five representatives and five judges of the Supreme Court. The commission, by a vote of 8 to 7, declared in favor of Hayes, who was inaugurated March 5, 1877.

While the administration of President Hayes was unsatisfactory to the politicians, yet it was a wise and conservative one and met with the hearty approval of the general public. Among the first of his public acts was the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the South, and a restoration of self-government was at once made to the Southern states. The beginning of his administration was marked by distressing business depression, but the splendid management of the nation's finances, and the resumption of specie payments soon occasioned great commercial activity. It was during this administration that the foundations of our present thorough civil service reform was laid. Mr. Blaine said of this administration: "It is one of the few and rare cases in our history in which the President entered upon his office with the country depressed and discontented, and left it



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES.

Courtesy of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

prosperous and happy; in which he found his party broken, divided and on the verge of defeat, and left it strong, united and vigorous. This is the peculiar felicity of General Hayes' public career."

With the expiration of his term, ex-President Hayes returned to private life at Fremont, Ohio, and spent the remainder of his life in making educational reforms.

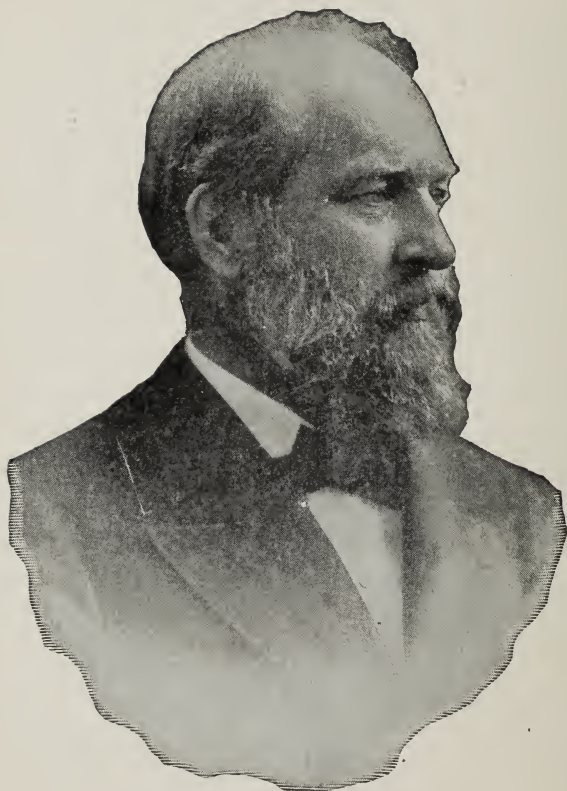
James A. Garfield, Ohio's next gift to the nation, was born November 19th, 1831, at Orange in Cuyahoga county. The log cabin home of his boyhood, in the woods of Orange, stands for the hardships, the privations and the scant advantages of the pioneer boy. His early life was a continuous struggle to support his widowed mother and four children. Garfield never forgot Ohio. As teacher, as member of the State Senate, as citizen, soldier, and as member of Congress, it was always his greatest pleasure to serve her. In return Ohio placed in him her faith and hope. The 19th Congressional District chose him as its representative to succeed Ben. Wade and Joshua R. Giddings, and continued to re-elect him for nine successive terms, when he was called to a higher office.

But Garfield never hunted for office, as he was always the hunted one. It was his luck to hold at the same time three elective offices—

member of Congress, senator-elect and president-elect. Thus it was that Ohio, taking the achievements of his past as pledges of his future, looked proudly forward to their fulfillment. But it was not to be. The nation was again called to mourn the death of her president. A funeral dirge resounded across the land and Garfield's name was added to that of Lincoln's on the roll of martyr presidents; one the victim of sectional hate, the other of official greed.

Ohio's claim on Benjamin Harrison is similar to that on Grant, only stronger; for Harrison was not only of Ohio parentage and birth, but here had his education been secured and his profession gained before he chose another state by adoption. And so it was that Ohio felt a thrill of joy when the second Harrison was added to the list of her presidential sons, and she was proud of his wise and well-ordered administration of the executive office. His administration was one of growth and development, and it was his pleasure to see six stars added to the flag when North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming entered upon the grave duties of statehood.

The importance of the agricultural industry of the country found prompt recognition at his hands, and a new cabinet department was the result. The South American republics were



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

joined by him into a closer bond of friendship through the Pan-American Congress. It was during his administration that our navy was enlarged and the "white squadron" sent out to patrol the high seas. It was then that a battle ship was launched that was to play an important part in our nation's history, for it was during Harrison's administration that the prow of the Maine first parted water, the gallant prow that now lies shattered and shapeless in Havana harbor.

There is no president who has not to meet and decide questions both difficult and grave, but no president since Lincoln has been called upon to face issues involving the very life of the nation as has McKinley, Ohio's latest national gift. A loyal son of Ohio, another of the broad-minded children of the Western Reserve, William McKinley, through his long public service, was already widely known as a political leader before his election to the presidency. It was in connection with the "McKinley Tariff Bill" that he had become famous and "McKinley and Prosperity" was a phrase which adorned the banners flung to the breezes during his first candidacy. That campaign was a monetary one; gold and silver were the respective party slogans, and currency was the theme of many debates and flights of oratory. The maintenance

of the public credit was demanded by the people, and it was steadily looked forward to upon his election.

But the unexpected was to happen. An explosion occurred which shook the country out of its self-absorbed calm. It was the explosion which sent the Maine and her gallant crew to a watery grave. An unlooked for war with a foreign nation was upon us. The president had to bear a burden of responsibility greater than any since the civil war, and he was compelled to consider questions fraught with grave and far-reaching consequences.

Since that day history has been rapidly making. Hawaii has come to us, Porto Rico is under our flag and the Philippines have become ours. In all these events the man Ohio gave as the nation's leader has borne his full share. Through all this the United States has come, of necessity rather than choice, out of its long-time self-chosen seclusion and become one of the great world powers, to be reckoned with as such in all future questions affecting the world. And with all this McKinley's administration was one of commercial tranquility and industrial prosperity.

Men may differ as to the problems which face our future, parties may divide as they always have divided, but Ohio could have asked no ful-

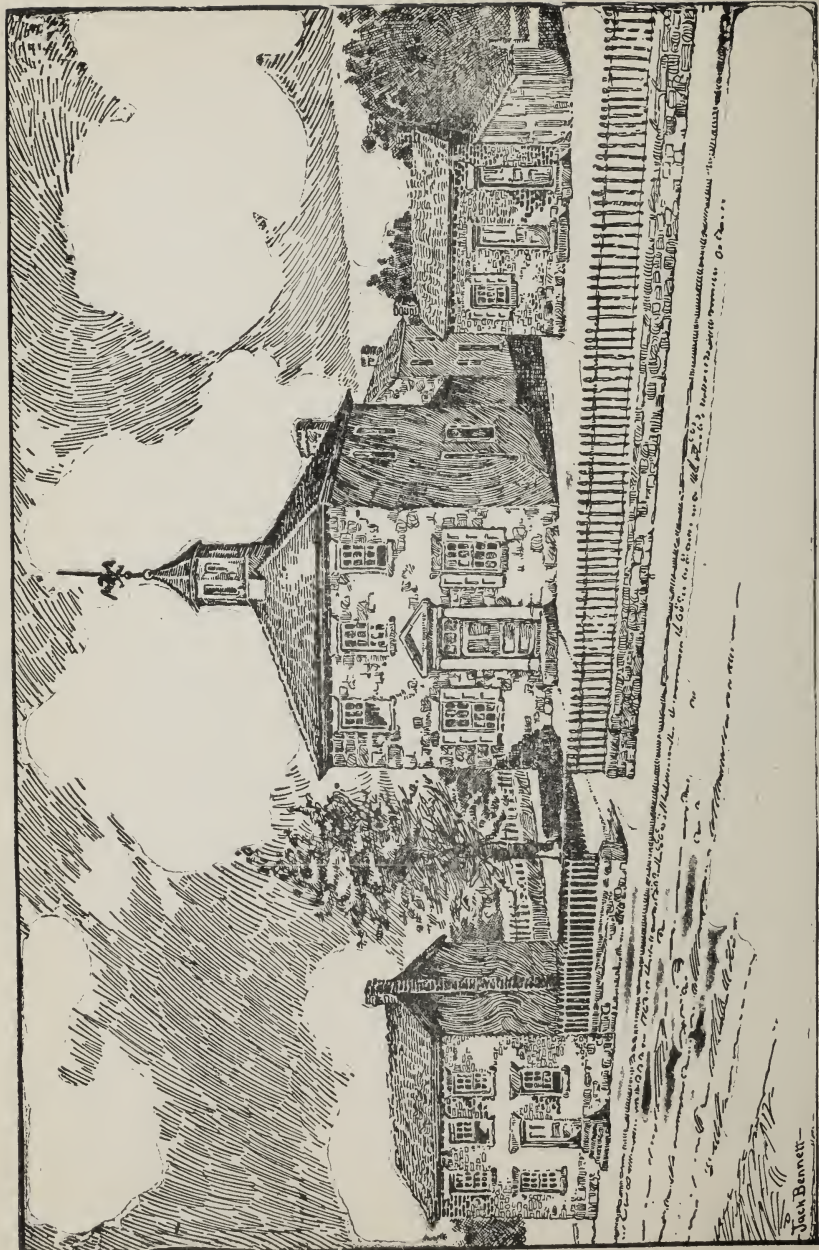


WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

ler indorsement of this her latest son, than the ballots cast in the election of 1900.

But McKinley's work was done. The nation had been brought through its most trying time. The country was in the midst of a great prosperity and McKinley's name was ready for the roll of the nation's martyrs. The hand of the assassin was ready for the work, and McKinley passed to the world beyond.

Chapter XVI



FIRST CAPITOL OF OHIO, 1801-1808, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

Courtesy of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

Jack Bennett

GOVERNORS OF OHIO

THE following is a list of Ohio's governors from its organization as a part of the Northwest Territory down to the present time, 1904.

1. Arthur St. Clair..... 1788-1802
2. Charles W. Byrd..... 1802-3
3. Edward Tiffin 1803-7
4. Thomas Kirker 1807-8
5. Samuel Huntington 1808-10
6. Return Jonathan Meigs..... 1810-14
7. Othniel Looker 1814
8. Thomas Worthington..... 1814-18
9. Ethan Allen Brown..... 1818-22
10. Allen Trimble 1822
11. Jeremiah Morrow 1822-6
12. Allen Trimble 1826-30
13. Duncan McArthur 1830-32
14. Robert Lucas 1832-6
15. Joseph Vance 1836-8
16. Wilson Shannon 1838-40
17. Thomas Corwin 1840-2
18. Wilson Shannon 1842-44
19. Thomas Bartley 1844

20. Mordecai Bartley 1844-6
21. William Bebb 1846-9
22. Seabury Ford 1849-50
23. Reuben Wood 1850-3
24. William Medill 1853-6
25. Salmon P. Chase..... 1856-60
26. William Dennison 1860-2
27. David Todd 1862-4
28. John Brough 1864-5
29. Charles Anderson 1865-6
30. Jacob D. Cox..... 1866-8
31. Rutherford B. Hayes..... 1868-72
32. Edward F. Noyes..... 1872-4
33. William Allen..... 1874-6
34. Rutherford B. Hayes..... 1876-7
35. Thomas L. Young..... 1877-8
36. Richard M. Bishop..... 1878-80
37. Charles Foster 1880-4
38. George Hoadly 1884-6
39. Joseph B. Foraker..... 1886-90
40. James Campbell 1890-2
41. William McKinley 1892-6
42. Asa Bushnell 1896-1900
43. George K. Nash..... 1900-4
44. Myron T. Herrick..... 1904-

Chapter XVII

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT

AN ACT

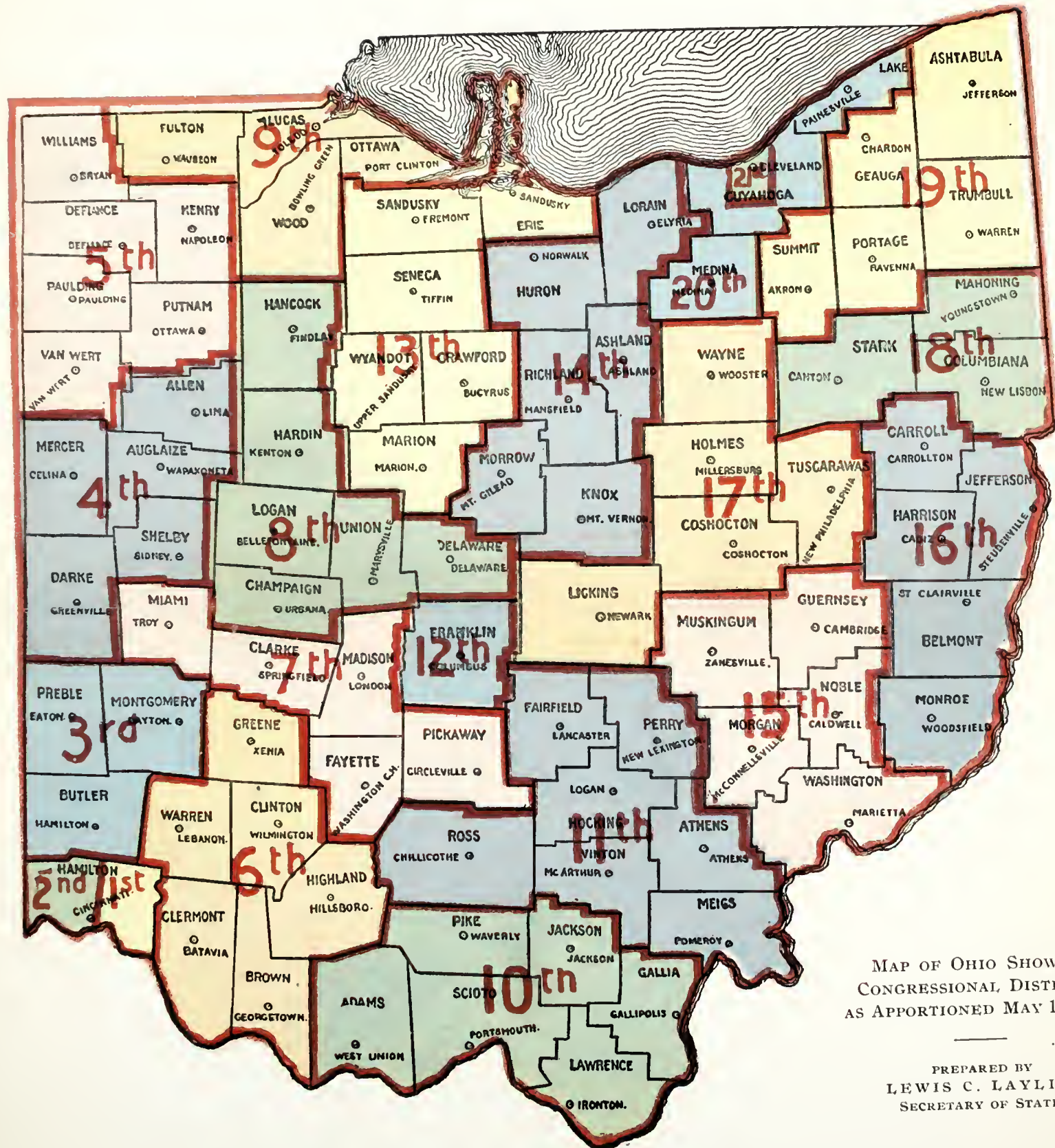
To amend section '2979-15 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, to apportion the state of Ohio into congressional districts under the twelfth census of United States.

B*E it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That section (2979-1) of the Revised Statutes of Ohio be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 2. That under the twelfth census of the United States, the state of Ohio shall be divided into twenty-one (21) districts for the election of representatives to congress, and each district shall choose one representative in the manner following, to-wit:

First District. — That so much of the county of Hamilton as is now contained within the limits of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 18th, 26th, 27th and 31st wards of the city of Cincinnati, as they are now constituted, and the townships of Anderson, Columbia, Spencer, Symmes, and Sycamore, and the Northwest, Southeast, St. Bernard, Bond Hill, precincts of Millcreek township shall compose the first district.





Second District. — The remaining portion of the county of Hamilton now contained within the limits of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th and 30th wards of the city of Cincinnati as they are now constituted, and the townships of Springfield, Colerain, Greene, Delhi, Storrs, Miami, Whitewater, Harrison, and Western Precincts of Millcreek township shall compose the second district.

Third District. — The counties of Preble, Butler and Montgomery shall constitute the third district.

Fourth District. — The counties of Darke, Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize, and Allen shall compose the fourth district.

Fifth District. — The counties of Williams, Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, and Van Wert shall compose the fifth district.

Sixth District. — The counties of Greene, Warren, Clinton, Highland, Brown, and Clermont shall compose the sixth district.

Seventh District. — The counties of Miami, Clark, Madison, Fayette, and Pickaway shall compose the seventh district.

Eighth District. — The counties of Hancock, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Union, and Delaware shall compose the eighth district.

Ninth District. — The counties of Lucas, Ot-

tawa, Wood, and Fulton shall compose the ninth district.

Tenth District. — The counties of Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Lawrence, Adams, and Scioto shall compose the tenth district.

Eleventh District. — The counties of Meigs, Athens, Vinton, Ross, Hocking, Fairfield, and Perry shall compose the eleventh district.

Twelfth District. — The county of Franklin shall compose the twelfth district.

Thirteenth District. — The counties of Erie, Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot, and Marion shall compose the thirteenth district.

Fourteenth District. — The counties of Lorain, Huron, Ashland, Richland, Morrow, and Knox shall compose the fourteenth district.

Fifteenth District. — The counties of Washington, Morgan, Noble, Muskingum, and Guernsey shall compose the fifteenth district.

Sixteenth District. — The counties of Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, and Monroe shall compose the sixteenth district.

Seventeenth District. — The counties of Wayne, Holmes, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, and Licking shall compose the seventeenth district.

Eighteenth District. — The counties of Stark, Columbiana, and Mahoning shall compose the eighteenth district.

Nineteenth District. — The counties of Ash-

tabula, Trumbull, Geauga, Portage, and Summit shall compose the nineteenth district.

Twentieth District. — The counties of Lake and Medina and that portion of Cuyahoga county composed of the townships of East Cleveland, Bedford, Chagrin Falls, Euclid, Independence, Mayfield, Newburg, Orange, Solon, Warrensville, Brecksville, Brooklyn, Dover, Middleburg, Olmstead, Parma, Rockport, Royalton, Strongville, Collinwood, Glenville and West Park, and wards 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, and 42d as constituted January 1st, 1896, in the city of Cleveland, shall compose the twentieth district.

Twenty-first District. — The remaining portion of Cuyahoga county shall compose the twenty-first district.

SECTION 3. That said original section (2979-1) in so far as it conflicts with this act, the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

W. S. MCKINNON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

F. B. ARCHER,

President of the Senate.

394G

Passed May 12, 1902.

Chapter XVIII

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO

WE, the people of the State of Ohio, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, to secure its blessings and promote the common welfare, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same, whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the General Assembly.

Section 3631-18, Revised Statutes, which

provides that the benefits rendered by associations organized under the act of which that section is a part, entitled "an act regulating fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, and associations," passed April 27, 1896 (92 O. L., 360), shall not be liable to be appropriated in any way to the debts of the members or beneficiaries, confers privileges upon some of a class not enjoyed by others of the same class, and is invalid because in conflict with section 2 of article 1 of the constitution. *Williams v. Donough*, 65 Ohio St., 499.

SEC. 3. The people have the right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; to instruct their representatives; and to petition the General Assembly for the redress of grievances.

SEC. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defense and security; but standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be kept up; and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.

SEC. 6. There shall be no slavery in this state, nor involuntary servitude unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 7. All men have a natural and inde-

feasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship against his consent; and no preference shall be given, by law, to any religious society; nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affirmations. Religion, morality, and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools, and the means of instruction.

SEC. 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety requires it.

SEC. 9. All persons shall be liable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses where the proof is evident, or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required; nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 10. Except in cases of impeachment,

and cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and in cases of petit larceny and other inferior offenses, no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. In any trial, in any court, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; nor shall any person be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SEC. 11. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives,

and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 12. No person shall be transported out of the state, for any offense committed within the same; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor, in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person and things to be seized.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud.

SEC. 16. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without denial or delay.

SEC. 17. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges, shall ever be granted or conferred by this state.

SEC. 18. No power of suspending laws shall

ever be exercised, except by the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. Private property shall ever be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war, or other public exigency, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public, without charge, a compensation shall be made to the owner, in money, and in all other cases where private property shall be taken for public use, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money, and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner.

SEC. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers, not herein delegated, remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Senators and representatives shall be elected biennially by the electors of the re-

spective counties or districts, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next thereafter, and continue two years. (As amended October 13, 1885, 82 v. 446.)

SEC. 3. Senators and representatives shall have resided in their respective counties or districts one year next preceding their election, unless they shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state.

SEC. 4. No person holding office under the authority of the United States, or any lucrative office under the authority of this state, shall be eligible to or have a seat in the General Assembly; but this provision shall not extend to township officers, justices of the peace, notaries public, or officers of the militia.

SEC. 5. No person hereafter convicted of an embezzlement of the public funds shall hold any office in this state; nor shall any person holding public money for disbursement or otherwise, have a seat in the General Assembly until he shall have accounted for and paid such money into the treasury.

SEC. 6. Each house shall be judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its own members; a majority of all the members elected to each house shall be a quorum to do business; but a less number may adjourn from day to day,

and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. The mode of organizing the House of Representatives, at the commencement of each regular session, shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. Each house, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall choose its own officers, may determine its own rules of proceeding, punish its members for disorderly conduct; and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member, but not the second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary to provide for its safety, and the undisturbed transaction of its business.

SEC. 9. Each house shall keep a correct journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. At the desire of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal; and on the passage of every bill, in either house, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal; and no law shall be passed in either house without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elected thereto.

SEC. 10. Any member of either house shall have the right to protest against any act or resolution thereof; and such protest, and the reasons therefor, shall, without alteration, commitment, or delay, be entered upon the journal.

SEC. 11. All vacancies which may happen in either house shall, for the unexpired term, be filled by election, as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 12. Senators and Representatives, during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned elsewhere.

SEC. 13. The proceedings of both houses shall be public, except in cases which, in the opinion of two-thirds of those present, require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, Sundays excluded; nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be in session.

SEC. 15. Bills may originate in either house; but may be altered, amended, or rejected in the other.

SEC. 16. Every bill shall be fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless in case of urgency three-fourths of the house in which it shall be pending, shall dispense with this rule. No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, and no law shall be revived or amended unless the new act contain the entire act revived,

or the section or sections amended, and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed.

SEC. 17. The presiding officer of each house shall sign publicly, in the presence of the house over which he presides, while the same is in session, and capable of transacting business, all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly.

SEC. 18. The style of the laws of this state shall be, "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.*"

SEC. 19. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, or for one year thereafter, be appointed to any civil office under this state which shall be created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly in cases not provided for in this constitution, shall fix the term of office and the compensation of all officers; but no change therein shall affect the salary of any officer during his existing term, unless the office be abolished.

SEC. 21. The General Assembly shall determine, by law, before what authority, and in what manner, the trial of contested elections shall be conducted.

SEC. 22. No money shall be drawn from the

treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation, made by law, and no appropriation shall be made for a longer period than two years.

SEC. 23. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, but a majority of the members elected must concur therein. Impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and the senators, when sitting for that purpose, shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators.

SEC. 24. The governor, judges and all state officers may be impeached for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment shall not extend further than the removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office, under the authority of this state. The party impeached, whether convicted or not, shall be liable to indictment, trial and judgment, according to law.

SEC. 25. All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday of January biennially. The first session, under this constitution, shall commence on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. (See Const. 1802, Art. I. §25.)

SEC. 26. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation throughout the state; nor shall any act, except such as relates to pub-

lie schools, be passed, to take effect upon the approval of any other authority than the General Assembly, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 27. The election and appointment of all officers and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise provided for by this constitution, or the constitution of the United States, shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law; but no appointing power shall be exercised by the General Assembly, except as prescribed in this constitution, and in the election of United States senators; and in these cases the vote shall be taken "viva voce."

SEC. 28. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass retroactive laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts; but may, by general laws, authorize courts to carry into effect, upon such terms as shall be just and equitable, the manifest intention of parties and officers by curing omissions, defects and errors in instruments and proceedings arising out of their want of conformity with the laws of this state.

SEC. 29. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor after the service shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing

law, unless such compensation or claim be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

SEC. 30. No new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles of territory, nor shall any county be reduced below that amount; and all laws creating new counties, changing county lines, or removing county seats, shall, before taking effect, be submitted to the electors of the several counties to be affected thereby, at the next general election after the passage thereof, and be adopted by a majority of all the electors voting at such election, in each of the said counties; but any county now or hereafter containing one hundred thousand inhabitants, may be divided whenever a majority of the voters residing in each of the proposed divisions shall approve of the law passed for that purpose, but no town or city within the same shall be divided, nor shall either of the divisions contain less than twenty thousand inhabitants.

SEC. 31. The members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive a fixed compensation, to be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or perquisites, either in the payment of postage or otherwise; and no change in their compensation shall take effect during their term of office.

SEC. 32. The General Assembly shall grant

no divorce, nor exercise any judicial power not herein expressly conferred.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, and an attorney-general, who shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, by the electors of the state, and at the places of voting for members of the General Assembly. (As amended October 13, 1885; 82 v. 446.)

SEC. 2. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney-general, shall hold their offices for two years, and the auditor for four years. Their terms of office shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. The returns of every election for the officers named in the foregoing section shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the president of the senate, who, during the first week of the session, shall open and publish them, and declare the result, in the presence of a ma-

jority of the members of each house of the General Assembly. § The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected; but if any two or more shall be highest, and equal in votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by the joint vote of both houses.

SEC. 4. Should there be no session of the General Assembly in January next after an election for any of the officers aforesaid, the returns of such election shall be made to the secretary of state, and the result declared by the governor, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 5. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in the governor.

SEC. 6. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 7. He shall communicate at every session, by message, to the General Assembly, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 8. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they have been convened.

SEC. 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses in respect to the time of adjourn-

ment, he shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper, but not beyond the regular meetings thereof.

SEC. 10. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 11. He shall have power, after conviction, to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, for all crimes and offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as he may think proper; subject, however, to such regulations, as to the manner of applying pardons, as may be prescribed by law. Upon conviction for treason he may suspend the execution of the sentence and report the case to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either pardon, commute the sentence, direct its execution, or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the General Assembly, at every regular session, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon, granted, stating the name and crime of convict, the sentence, its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons therefor.

SEC. 12. There shall be a seal of the state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio."

SEC. 13. All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

SEC. 14. No member of congress, or other person holding office under the authority of this state, or of the United States, shall execute the office of governor, except as herein provided.

SEC. 15. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office, for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

SEC. 16. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, but shall vote only when the senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of governor, the senate shall choose a president pro tempore.

SEC. 17. If the lieutenant-governor, while executing the office of governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the

senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

SEC. 18. Should the office of auditor, treasurer, secretary, or attorney-general, become vacant, for any of the causes specified in the fifteenth section of this article, the governor shall fill the vacancy until the disability is removed, or a successor elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election, at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after it shall have happened; and the person chosen shall hold the office for the full term fixed in the second section of this article.

SEC. 19. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

SEC. 20. The officers of the executive department and of the public state institutions shall, at least five days preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the state is vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of common pleas, courts of probate, justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the supreme court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish. (As amended October 9, 1883 v. 382.)

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall, until otherwise provided by law, consist of five judges, a majority of whom competent to sit shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision, except as hereinafter provided. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year at the seat of government, and such other terms, there or elsewhere, as may be provided by law. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, for such term, not less than five years, as the General Assembly may prescribe, and they shall be elected and their official term shall begin at such time as may be fixed by law. In case the General Assembly shall increase the number of such judges,

the first term of each of such additional judges shall be such, that in each year after their first election, an equal number of judges of the supreme court shall be elected, except in elections to fill vacancies; and whenever the number of such judges shall be increased, the General Assembly may authorize such court to organize divisions thereof, not exceeding three, each division to consist of an equal number of judges; for the adjudication of cases, a majority of each division shall constitute a quorum, and such an assignment of the cases to each division may be made as such court may deem expedient, but whenever all the judges of either division hearing a case shall not concur as to the judgment to be rendered therein, or whenever a case shall involve the constitutionality of an act of the General Assembly or of an act of Congress, it shall be reserved to the whole court for adjudication. The judges of the supreme court in office when this amendment takes effect, shall continue to hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. (As amended October 9, 1883; 80 v. 382.)

SEC. 3. The state shall be divided into nine common pleas districts, of which the county of Hamilton shall constitute one, of compact territory, and bounded by county lines, and each of said districts, consisting of three or more coun-

ties, shall be subdivided into three parts of compact territory bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable; in each of which, one judge of the court of common pleas for said district, and residing therein, shall be elected by the electors of said subdivision. Courts of common pleas shall be held by one or more of these judges, in every county in the district, as often as may be provided by law; and more than one court, or sitting thereof, may be held at the same time in each district.

SEC. 4. The jurisdiction of the courts of common pleas, and of the judges thereof, shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 5. (Repealed October 9, 1883; 80 v. 382.)

SEC. 6. The circuit court shall have like original jurisdiction with the supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. Such courts shall be composed of such number of judges as may be provided by law, and shall be held in each county at least once in each year. The number of circuits, and the boundaries thereof, shall be prescribed by law. Such judges shall be elected in each circuit by the electors thereof, and at such time and for such term as may be prescribed by law, and the same number shall be elected in each circuit. Each judge shall be competent to exercise his judicial pow-

ers in any circuit. The General Assembly may change, from time to time, the number of boundaries of the circuits. The circuit courts shall be the successors of the district courts, and all cases, judgments, records, and proceedings pending in said district courts, in the several counties of any district, shall be transferred to the circuit courts in the several counties, and be proceeded in as though said district courts had not been abolished, and the district courts shall continue in existence until the election and qualification of the judges of the circuit court. (As amended October 9, 1883; 80 v. 382.)

SEC. 7. There shall be established in each county a probate court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 8. The probate court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians, and such jurisdiction in habeas corpus, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators, and guardians, and such other jurisdic-

tion in any county or counties as may be provided by law.

SEC. 9. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected, by the electors, in each township in the several counties. Their term of office shall be three years, and their powers and duties shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 10. All judges, other than those provided for in this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district for which they may be created, but not for a longer term of office than five years.

SEC. 11. (Repealed October 9, 1883; 80 v. 382.)

SEC. 12. The judges of the courts of common pleas shall, while in office, reside in the district for which they are elected; and their term of office shall be for five years.

SEC. 13. In case the office of any judge shall become vacant, before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term, at the first annual election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

SEC. 14. The judges of the supreme court, (of the circuit court), and of the court of com-

mon pleas, shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be diminished, or increased, during their term of office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this state, or the United States. All votes for either of them, for any elective office, except a judicial office, under the authority of this state, given by the General Assembly, or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly may increase, or diminish, the number of judges of the supreme court, the number of the districts of the court of common pleas, the number of judges in any district, change the districts, or the subdivisions thereof, or establish other courts, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, but no change, addition, or diminution, shall vacate the office of any judge.

SEC. 16. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, one clerk of the court of common pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein; but the General Assembly may provide, by law, for the election of a clerk,

with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, and may authorize the judge of the probate court to perform the duties of clerk for his court, under such regulations as may be directed by law. Clerks of courts shall be removable for such cause and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. Judges may be removed from office, by concurrent resolutions of both houses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur therein; but no such removal shall be made, except on complaint, the substance of which shall be entered on the journal, nor, until the party charged shall have had notice thereof, and an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 18. The several judges of the supreme court, (of the circuit court), of the common pleas (court), and of such other courts as may be created, shall, respectively, have and exercise such powers and jurisdiction, at chambers, or otherwise, as may be directed by law.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may establish courts of conciliation, and prescribe their powers and duties; but such courts shall not render final judgment in any case, except upon submission, by the parties, of the matter in dispute, and their agreement to abide by such judgment.

SEC. 20. The style of all process shall be "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be

carried on in the name, and by the authority of the State of Ohio; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio."

SEC. 22. (21.) A commission, which shall consist of five members, shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the members of which shall hold office for the term of three years from and after the first day of February, 1876, to dispose of such part of the business then on the dockets of the supreme court as shall, by arrangement between said commission and said court, be transferred to such commission; and said commission shall have like jurisdiction and power in respect to such business as are or may be vested in said court; and the members of said commission shall receive a like compensation for the time being with the judges of said court. A majority of the members of said commission shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, and its decision shall be certified, entered, and enforced as the judgments of the supreme court; and at the expiration of the term of said commission all business undisposed of shall by it be certified to the supreme court, and disposed of as if said commission had never existed. The clerk and reporter of said court shall be the clerk and reporter of said commission, and the com-

mission shall have such other attendants, not exceeding in number those provided by law for said court, which attendants said commission may appoint and remove at its pleasure. Any vacancy occurring in said commission shall be filled by appointment of the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate be in session; and if the Senate be not in session, by the governor; but in such last case, such appointment shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly. The General Assembly may, on application of the supreme court, duly entered upon the journal of the court and certified, provide by law, whenever two-thirds of each house shall concur therein, from time to time, for the appointment in like manner of a like commission, with like powers, jurisdiction, and duties; provided that the term of any such commission shall not exceed two years, nor shall it be created oftener than once in ten years. (As adopted October 12, 1875; 72 v. 269.)

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SECTION 1. Every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county,

township, or ward, in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections.

SEC. 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

SEC. 3. Electors during their attendance at elections, and in going to, and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to exclude from the privilege of voting, or of being eligible to office, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

SEC. 5. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall, by being stationed in any garrison, or military, or naval station, within the state, be considered a resident of this state.

SEC. 6. No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

ARTICLE VI.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The principal of all funds arising from the sale or other disposition of lands or other property granted or entrusted to this state for educational or religious purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished;

and the income arising therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall make such provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state, but no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this state.

ARTICLE VII.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered and supported by the state; and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. The directors of the penitentiary shall be appointed or elected in such manner as the General Assembly may direct; and the trustees of the benevolent and other state institutions now elected by the General Assembly, and of such other state institutions as may be hereafter created, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and upon all nominations made by the gov-

ernor, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journals of the Senate.

SEC. 3. The governor shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the offices aforesaid, until the next session of the General Assembly, and until a successor to his appointee shall be confirmed and qualified.

ARTICLE VIII.

PUBLIC DEBT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct or contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. In addition to the above limited power, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising

from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever; and all debts incurred to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state, shall be so contracted as to be payable by the sinking fund, hereinafter provided for, as the same shall accumulate.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall hereafter be created by or on behalf of the state.

SEC. 4. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation whatever; nor shall the state ever hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company or association in this state, or elsewhere, formed for any purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. The state shall never assume the debts of any county, city, town or township, or of any corporation whatever, unless such debt shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in war.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town, or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation or association whatever; or to raise money

for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation, or association.

SEC. 7. The faith of the state being pledged for the payment of its public debt, in order to provide therefor there shall be created a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually, to reduce the principal thereof, by a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly, and each and every year, by compounding, at the rate of six per cent per annum. The said sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works and stocks owned by the state, or any other funds or resources that are, or may be, provided by law, and of such further sum, to be raised by taxation, as may be required for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. The auditor of state, secretary of state, and attorney-general are hereby created a board of commissioners, to be styled "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

SEC. 9. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall, immediately preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, make an estimate of the probable amount of the fund, provided for in the seventh section of this article, from all sources except from taxation, and report the same, together with all their proceedings relative to said fund and the public debt,

to the governor, who shall transmit the same with his regular message to the General Assembly; and the General Assembly shall make all necessary provision for raising and disbursing said sinking fund, in pursuance of the provisions of this article.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners faithfully to apply said fund, together with all moneys that may be, by the General Assembly, appropriated to that object, to the payment of the interest, as it becomes due, and the redemption of the principal of the public debt of the state, excepting only the school and trust funds held by the state.

SEC. 11. The said commissioners shall, semi-annually, make a full and detailed report of their proceedings to the governor, who shall immediately cause the same to be published, and shall also communicate the same to the General Assembly forthwith, if it be in session, and if not, then at its first session after such report shall be made.

SEC. 12. So long as this state shall have public works which require superintendence, there shall be a board of public works, to consist of three members, who shall be elected by the people at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution, one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for

the term of three years; and one member of said board shall be elected annually thereafter, who shall hold his office for three years.

SEC. 13. The powers and duties of said board of public works, and its several members, and their compensation, shall be such as are now, or may be, prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All white male citizens, residents of this state, being eighteen years of age, and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty, in such manner, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United Staes, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Majors general, brigadiers general, colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, and subalterns shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty, in their respective districts.

SEC. 3. The governor shall appoint the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, and such other staff officers as may be provided for by law. Majors general, brigadiers general, colonels, or commandants of regiments, battalions, or squadrons, shall, severally, appoint their staff,

and captains shall appoint their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

SEC. 4. The governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff, ranking as such; and shall have power to call forth the militia, to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the protection and safekeeping of the public arms.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of such county and township officers as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, by the electors of each county, in such manner and for such term, not exceeding three years, as may be provided by law. (As amended October 13, 1885; 82 v. 446.)

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than four years, in any period of six years.

SEC. 4. Township officers shall be elected by the electors of each township at such time, in such manner, and for such term, not exceeding three years, as may be provided by law; but shall

hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. (As amended October 13, 1885; 82 v. 449.)

SEC. 5. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury, except by authority of law.

SEC. 6. Justices of the peace, and county and township officers, may be removed in such manner, and for such cause, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. The commissioners of counties, the trustees of townships, and similar boards, shall have such power of local taxation for police purposes, as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XI.

APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 1. The apportionment of this state for members of the General Assembly shall be made every ten years, after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, in the following manner: The whole population of the state, as ascertained by the federal census, or in such other mode as the General Assembly may direct, shall be divided by the number "one hundred," and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives, for the ten years next succeeding such apportionment.

SEC. 2. Every county having a population equal to one-half of said ratio shall be entitled to one representative; every county, containing such ratio, and three-fourths over, shall be entitled to two representatives; every county containing three times said ratio, shall be entitled to three representatives, and so on, requiring after the first two, an entire ratio for each additional representative.

SEC. 3. When any county shall have a fraction above the ratio, so large, that being multiplied by five, the result will be equal to one or more ratios, additional representatives shall be apportioned for such ratios, among the several sessions of the decennial period, in the following manner: If there be only one ratio, a representative shall be allotted to the fifth session of the decennial period; if there are two ratios, a representative shall be allotted to the fourth and third sessions, respectively; if three, to the third, second and first sessions, respectively; if four, to the fourth, third, second, and first sessions, respectively.

SEC. 4. Any county forming with another county, or counties, a representative district, during one decennial period, if it have acquired sufficient population at the next decennial period, shall be entitled to a separate representation, if there shall be left, in the district from

which it shall have been separated, a population sufficient for a representative; but no such change shall be made except at the regular decennial period for the apportionment of representatives.

SEC. 5. If, in fixing any subsequent ratio, a county, previously entitled to separate representation, shall have less than the number required by the new ratio for a representative, such county shall be attached to the county adjoining it, having the least number of inhabitants; and the representation of the district, so formed, shall be determined as herein provided.

SEC. 6. The ratio for a senator shall forever, hereafter, be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the state by the number thirty-five.

SEC. 7. The state is hereby divided into thirty-three senatorial districts, as follows: The county of Hamilton shall constitute the first senatorial district; the counties of Butler and Warren the second; Montgomery and Preble the third; Clermont and Brown the fourth; Greene, Clinton and Fayette the fifth; Ross and Highland the sixth; Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson the seventh; Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Vinton the eighth; Athens, Hocking and Fairfield the ninth; Franklin and Pickaway the tenth; Clark, Champaign and Madison the eleventh; Miami,

Darke and Shelby the twelfth; Logan, Union, Marion and Hardin the thirteenth; Washington and Morgan the fourteenth; Muskingum and Perry the fifteenth; Delaware and Licking the sixteenth; Knox and Morrow the seventeenth; Coshocton and Tuscarawas the eighteenth; Guernsey and Monroe the nineteenth; Belmont and Harrison the twentieth; Carroll and Stark the twenty-first; Jefferson and Columbiana the twenty-second; Trumbull and Mahoning the twenty-third; Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga the twenty-fourth; Cuyahoga the twenty-fifth; Portage and Summit the twenty-sixth; Medina and Lorain the twenty-seventh; Wayne and Holmes the twenty-eighth; Ashland and Richland the twenty-ninth; Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa the thirtieth; Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot, the thirty-first; Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams the thirty-second; and Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry and Putnam the thirty-third. For the first decennial period, after the adoption of this constitution, each of said districts shall be entitled to one senator, except the first district, which shall be entitled to three senators.

SEC. 8. The same rules shall be applied in apportioning the fractions of senatorial districts, and in annexing districts, which may hereafter have less than three-fourths of a sena-

torial ratio, as are applied to representative districts.

SEC. 9. Any county forming part of a senatorial district, having acquired a population equal to a full senatorial ratio, shall be made a separate senatorial district at any regular decennial apportionment, if a full senatorial ratio shall be left in the district from which it shall be taken.

SEC. 10. For the first ten years after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the apportionment of representatives shall be as provided in the schedule, and no change shall ever be made in the principles of representation as herein established, or in the senatorial districts, except as above provided. All territory belonging to a county at the time of any apportionment shall, as to the right of representation and suffrage, remain an integral part thereof during the decennial period.

SEC. 11. The governor, auditor and secretary of state, or any two of them, shall, at least six months prior to the October election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and at each decennial period thereafter, ascertain and determine the ratio of representation, according to the decennial census, the number of representatives and senators each county or district shall be entitled to elect, and for what

years, within the next ensuing ten years, and the governor shall cause the same to be published, in such manner as shall be directed by law.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 12. For judicial purposes, the state shall be apportioned as follows:

The county of Hamilton shall constitute the first district, which shall not be subdivided; and the judges therein may hold separate courts or separate sittings of the same court at the same time.

The counties of Butler, Preble and Darke shall constitute the first subdivision; Montgomery, Miami and Champaign the second; and Warren, Clinton, Greene and Clark the third subdivision of the second district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Shelby, Auglaize, Allen, Hardin, Logan, Union and Marion shall constitute the first subdivision; Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry and Fulton the second; and Wood, Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot and Crawford the third subdivision of the third district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie and Huron shall constitute the first subdivision; Lorain, Medina and Summit the sec-

ond; and the county of Cuyahoga the third subdivision of the fourth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Clermont, Brown and Adams shall constitute the first subdivision; Highland, Ross and Fayette, the second; and Pickaway, Franklin and Madison the third subdivision of the fifth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Licking, Knox and Delaware shall constitute the first subdivision; Morrow, Richland and Ashland the second; and Wayne, Holmes and Coshocton the third subdivision of the sixth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Fairfield, Perry and Hocking shall constitute the first subdivision; Jackson, Vinton, Pike, Scioto and Lawrence the second; and Gallia, Meigs, Athens and Washington the third subdivision of the seventh district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Muskingum and Morgan shall constitute the first subdivision; Guernsey, Belmont and Monroe the second; and Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas the third subdivision of the eighth district; and, together, shall form such district.

The counties of Stark, Carroll and Columbiana shall constitute the first subdivision; Trum-

bull, Portage and Mahoning the second; and Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula the third subdivision of the ninth district; and, together, shall form such district.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall attach any new counties that may hereafter be erected to such districts or subdivisions thereof as shall be most convenient.

ARTICLE XII.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive; therefore, the General Assembly shall never levy a poll tax for county or state purposes.

SEC. 2. Laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money; but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for public purposes, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars, for each individual may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or re-

peal; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall provide by law for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and all other property, effects or dues, of every description, without deduction, of all banks now existing, or hereafter created, and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the state for each year, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the state debt.

SEC. 5. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

SEC. 6. The state shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement.

ARTICLE XIII.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers.

SEC. 2. Corporations may be formed under

general laws; but all such laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. Dues from corporations shall be secured, by such individual liability of the stockholders, and other means, as may be prescribed by law; but in all cases each stockholder shall be liable, over and above the stock by him or her owned, and any amount unpaid thereon, to a further sum at least equal in amount to such stock.

SEC. 4. The property of corporations now existing or hereafter created, shall forever be subject to taxation, the same as property of individuals.

SEC. 5. No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury of twelve men, in a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, by general laws, and restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent the abuse of such power.

SEC. 7. No act of the General Assembly, au-

thorizing associations with banking powers, shall take effect until it shall be submitted to the people, at the general election next succeeding the passage thereof, and be approved by a majority of all the electors voting at such election.

ARTICLE XIV.

JURISPRUDENCE.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, and prescribe their tenure of office, compensation, and the mode of filling vacancies in said commission.

SEC. 2. The said commissioners shall revise, reform, simplify, and abridge the practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings of the courts of record of this state; and, as far as practicable and expedient, shall provide for the abolition of the distinct forms of action at law now in use, and for the administration of justice by a uniform mode of proceeding without reference to any distinction between law and equity.

SEC. 3. The proceedings of the commissioners shall, from time to time, be reported to the General Assembly, and be subject to the action of that body.

ARTICLE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Columbus shall be the seat of government until otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 2. The printing of the laws, journals, bills, legislative documents and papers for each branch of the General Assembly, with the printing required for the executive and other departments of state, shall be let on contract to the lowest responsible bidder, by such executive officers, and in such manner, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. An accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, the several amounts paid, to whom, and on what account, shall, from time to time, be published, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this state unless he possesses the qualification of an elector.

SEC. 5. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, assist in the same as second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, shall hold any office in this state.

SEC. 6. Lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever, shall forever be prohibited in this state.

SEC. 7. Every person chosen or appointed to any office under this state, before entering upon the discharge of its duties, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 8. There may be established, in the secretary of state's office, a bureau of statistics, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this state; but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom.

ARTICLE XVI.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Either branch of the General Assembly may propose amendments to this constitution; and, if the same shall be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the state, where a newspaper is published, for six months preceding the next election for senators and representatives, at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors

for their approval or rejection; and if a majority of the electors voting at such election shall adopt such amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly shall think it necessary to call a convention to revise, amend, or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote, at the next election for members to the General Assembly, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, provide, by law, for calling the same. The convention shall consist of as many members as the House of Representatives, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election, for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in each twentieth year thereafter, the question: "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter, or amend the constitution?" shall be submitted to the electors of the state; and in

case a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall decide in favor of a convention, the General Assembly at its next session shall provide, by law, for the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section; but no amendment of this constitution, agreed upon by any convention assembled in pursuance of this article, shall take effect until the same shall have been submitted to the electors of the state, and adopted by a majority of those voting thereon.

SCHEDULE.

SEC. 1. All laws of this state, in force on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue in force until amended or repealed.

SEC. 2. The first election for members of the General Assembly, under this constitution, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

SEC. 3. The first election for governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state, and attorney-general, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. The persons holding said offices on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall con-

tinue therein until the second Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

SEC. 4. The first election for judges of the supreme court, courts of common pleas, and probate courts, and clerks of the courts of common pleas, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the official term of said judges and clerks, so elected, shall commence on the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. Judges and clerks of the courts of common pleas and supreme court, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office with their present powers and duties, until the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. No suit or proceeding pending in any of the courts of this state shall be affected by the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 5. The register and receiver of the land office, directors of the penitentiary, directors of the benevolent institutions of the state, the state librarian, and all other officers, not otherwise provided for in this constitution, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office until their terms expire, respectively, unless the General Assembly shall otherwise provide.

SEC. 6. The superior and commercial courts

of Cincinnati, and the superior court of Cleveland, shall remain, until otherwise provided by law, with their present powers and jurisdiction; and the judges and clerks of said courts, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office until the expiration of their terms of office, respectively, or until otherwise provided by law; but neither of said courts shall continue after the second Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; and no suits shall be commenced in said two first mentioned courts after the second Monday in February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; nor in said mentioned courts after the second Monday in August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two; and all business in either of said courts, not disposed of within the time limited for their continuance as aforesaid, shall be transferred to the court of common pleas.

SEC. 7. All county and township officers and justices of the peace, in office on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall continue in office until their terms expire, respectively.

SEC. 8. Vacancies in office, occurring after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall be filled, as is now prescribed by law, and until officers are elected

or appointed, and qualified under this constitution.

SEC. 9. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

SEC. 10. All officers shall continue in office until their successors shall be chosen and qualified.

SEC. 11. Suits pending in the supreme court in bank, shall be transferred to the supreme court provided for in this constitution, and be proceeded in according to law.

SEC. 12. The district courts shall, in their respective counties, be the successors of the present supreme court; and all suits, prosecutions, judgments, records and proceedings, pending and remaining in said supreme court, in the several counties of any district, shall be transferred to the respective district courts of such counties, and be proceeded in as though no change had been made in said supreme court.

SEC. 13. The said courts of common pleas shall be the successors of the present courts of common pleas in the several counties, except as to probate jurisdiction; and all suits, prosecutions, proceedings, records and judgments, pending or being in said last mentioned courts, except as aforesaid, shall be transferred to the courts of common pleas created by this consti-

tution, and proceeded in as though the same had been therein instituted.

SEC. 14. The probate courts provided for in this constitution, as to all matters within the jurisdiction conferred upon said courts, shall be the successors, in the several counties, of the present courts of common pleas; and the records, files and papers, business and proceedings, appertaining to said jurisdiction, shall be transferred to said courts of probate, and be there proceeded in according to law.

SEC. 15. Until otherwise provided by law, elections for judges and clerks shall be held, and the poll-books returned, as is provided for governor, and the abstract therefrom, certified to the secretary of state, shall be by him opened in the presence of the governor, who shall declare the result, and issue commissions to the persons elected.

SEC. 16. Where two or more counties are joined in a senatorial, representative, or judicial district, the returns of elections shall be sent to the county having the largest population.

SEC. 17. The foregoing constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the state, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, in the several election districts of this state. The ballots at each election shall be written or printed

as follows: Those in favor of the constitution, "New constitution, Yes;" those against the constitution, "New constitution, No." The polls at said election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock a. m., and closed at six o'clock p. m., and the said election shall be conducted, and the returns thereof made and certified to the secretary of state, as provided by law for annual elections of state and county officers. Within twenty days after such election the secretary of state shall open the returns thereof in the presence of the governor, and, if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election are in favor of the constitution, the governor shall issue his proclamation stating that fact and said constitution shall be the constitution of the State of Ohio, and not otherwise.

SEC. 18. At the time when the votes of the electors shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, the additional section, in the words following, to-wit: "No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this state; but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom," shall be separately submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection, in form following, to-wit: A separate ballot may be given by every elector and deposited in a separate box. Upon the ballots given for said separate amend-

ment shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words: "License to sell intoxicating liquors, Yes;" and upon the ballots given against said amendment, in like manner, the words: "License to sell intoxicating liquors, No." If, at the said election, a majority of all the votes given for and against said amendment shall contain the words "License to sell intoxicating liquors, No," then the said amendment shall be a separate section of article fifteen of the constitution.

SEC. 19. The apportionment for the House of Representatives during the first decennial period under this constitution shall be as follows:

The counties of Adams, Athens, Auglaize, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hocking, Holmes, Lake, Lawrence, Logan, Madison, Marion, Meigs, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Preble, Sandusky, Scioto, Shelby and Union, shall, severally, be entitled to one representative in each session of the decennial period.

The counties of Franklin, Licking, Montgomery and Stark, shall each be entitled to two representatives in each session of the decennial period.

The counties of Ashland, Coshocton, High-

land, Huron, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Miami, Portage, Seneca, Summit and Warren, shall, severally, be entitled to one representative in each session, and one additional representative in the fifth session of the decennial period.

The counties of Ashtabula, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Fairfield, Guernsey, Jefferson, Knox, Monroe, Morgan, Richland, Trumbull, Tuscarawas and Washington, shall, severally, be entitled to one representative in each session, and two additional representatives, one in the third and one in the fourth session of the decennial period.

The counties of Belmont, Columbiana, Ross and Wayne, shall, severally, be entitled to one representative in each session, and three additional representatives, one in the first, one in the second, and one in the third session of the decennial period.

The county of Muskingum shall be entitled to two representatives in each session, and one additional representative, one in the third, and one in the fourth sessions of the decennial period.

The county of Hamilton shall be entitled to seven representatives in each session, and four additional representatives, one in the first, one in the second, and one in the third, and one in the fourth session of the decennial period.

The following counties, until they shall have

acquired a sufficient population to entitle them to elect separately, under the fourth section of the eleventh article, shall form districts in manner following, to wit: The counties of Jackson and Vinton, one district; the counties of Lucas and Fulton, one district; the counties of Wyandot and Hardin, one district; the counties of Mercer and Van Wert, one district; the counties of Paulding, Defiance and Williams, one district; the counties of Putnam and Henry, one district; and the counties of Wood and Ottawa, one district; each of which districts shall be entitled to one representative in every session of the decennial period.

Done in convention, at Cincinnati, the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-fifth.

WILLIAM MEDILL, *President.*

Attest: WM. H. GILL, *Secretary.*

Chapter XIX

POPULATION

OF

CITIES, VILLAGES, POSTOFFICES AND STATIONS.

THIS Index gives the Population of all incorporated places in Ohio, as reported in the United States Census of 1900. It also gives the population of many other places, not incorporated, as estimated by good local authorities. These are marked "a," meaning "about."

A.			
Abanaka	a60	Advance .....	.....
Abashi .....	.....	Aetnaville .....	.....
Abbeyville	a100	Africa	a20
Abe .....	.....	Afton	a50
Aberdeen	711	Agins .....	.....
Achor	a50	Agosta	399
Ackerman .....	.....	Ai	a150
Acme	a75	Aid	a120
Ada	2,576	Ainger	a30
Adair (Columbiana) ..	.....	Airhill .....	.....
Adair (Monroe) .....	.....	Air Line Junction .....	.....
Adams Mills	a100	Aitch	a20
Adamsridge	a25	Akron (c. h.)	42,728
Adamsville	201	Akron Junction .....	.....
Adario	a100	Albany	548
Addison	a90	Alberta .....	.....
Addyston	1,513	Albion	a75
Adelaide .....	.....	Alcony	a125
Adelphi	516	Alert	a12
Adena	a40	Alexander .....	.....
Adrian	a250	Alexandersville	250
Adrian .....	.....	Alexandria	420
		Alexis (Lucas) .....	.....
		Alexis (Monroe) .....	.....

Alfred	a40	Antonis	a25
Alger	462	Antrim	a400
Algonquin	a20	Antwerp	1,206
Alice	a40	Anvil .....	.....
Alikanna .....	.....	Apple	a25
Alliedonia .....	.....	Applecreek	387
Allen .....	.....	Applegrove	a75
Allensville	a150	Appleton	a110
Allentown (Allen)...	100	Arabia	a150
Allentown (Fayette)..	123	Arbaugh .....	.....
Alliance	8,974	Arbela	a25
Alliance Junction...	.....	Arcadia	425
Alma	a75	Arcanum	1,225
Alpha	a300	Archbold	958
Alta .....	.....	Archer	a75
Altitude .....	.....	Archers Fork.....	a30
Alton	a100	Arden .....	.....
Alumcreek .....	.....	Arena	a100
Alum Creek Crossing .....	.....	Arion	a25
Alvada	a100	Arkoe	a20
Alvordton	482	Arlington	738
Amanda (Butler)...	.....	Arlington Heights...	360
Amanda (Fairfield)..	a469	Armadales	a25
Ambler .....	.....	Armenia .....	.....
Amboy	a300	Armitage .....	.....
Ambrose	a50	Armstrong .....	.....
Amelia	a400	Armstrongs Mills...	a50
American	a25	Arnettville	157
Amesville	a200	Arnheim	a98
Amherst	a2,000	Arnold	a25
Amity	a70	Arthur	a10
Amlin .....	.....	Artie .....	.....
Amsden	a150	Asbury	a25
Amsterdam	a100	Ash	a50
Anderson	a40	Ashbridge	a150
Andersons Ferry....	a25	Ashland	4,087
Andersonville	a100	Ashley	700
Andis	a25	Ashmont .....	.....
Andover	815	Ashtabula	12,949
Andrews	a100	Ashtabula Station...	.....
Angel .....	.....	Ashton	a10
Angola	a25	Ashville	654
Angus .....	.....	Ashwood .....	.....
Ankenytown	a200	Athalia	346
Anna	851	Athens (c. h.).....	3,066
Annapolis	a139	Atherton	a50
Ansonia	a676	Atlanta	a100
Anthony	a15	Atlas	a150
Antietam .....	.....	Attica	674
Antioch	212	Attica Junction.....	.....
Antiquity	a200	Atwater	a300

Atwater Center.....	a100	Barberton	4,354
Atwood	a20	Barclay	a200
Auburn	a150	Bardwell	a25
Auglaize	a10	Barlow	a125
Augusta	a250	Barnes	a50
Aukerman .....	.....	Barnesburg	a600
Aultman	a100	Barnesville	3,721
Aurora	a750	Barnhill	811
Aurora Station.....	.....	Barretts Mills.....	a20
Austin	a20	Barricks .....	.....
Austinburg	a400	Barrs Mills.....	a100
Austintown	a200	Barry .....	.....
Ava	a85	Barryville	a150
Avenue .....	.....	Bartles .....	.....
Avery	a40	Bartlett	a300
Avis .....	.....	Barton .....	.....
Avlon .....	.....	Bartramville	a25
Avon (P. O.).....	a500	Bascom	a250
Avon (Station).....	.....	Bashan	a25
Avondale (Coshocton)	a130	Basil	a406
Avondale (Licking)..	.....	Batavia (c. h.).....	1,029
Avon Lake.....	.....	Batavia Junction.....	.....
Axline .....	.....	Batdorf .....	.....
Axlines .....	.....	Batemantown .....	.....
Axtel	a75	Batesville	312
Ayersville	a25	Bath	a75
Azelda .....	.....	Batson	a10
B.		Battlesburg .....	.....
Bachman	a100	Bayard	a95
Bacon	a50	Baybridge .....	.....
Baddow Pass.....	.....	Bays	a75
Bailey .....	.....	Baywood .....	.....
Baileys Mills.....	.....	Bazetta .....	.....
Bainbridge	954	Beach City.....	364
Bairdstown	298	Beach Park.....	.....
Baker	a20	Beagle .....	.....
Bakers Crossing....	.....	Beallsville	554
Bakersville	a300	Beamsville	a100
Baldwin	a10	Bearcreek	a30
Ballou	a20	Beasleys Fork.....	a25
Baltic	a400	Beatty	a50
Baltimore	460	Beaumont .....	.....
Bancroft	a20	Beaver	262
Bangorville	a25	Beaverdam	477
Bangs	a500	Beaverpond	a25
Banner	a50	Beavertown .....	.....
Bannock	a20	Becker .....	.....
Bannon .....	.....	Becket .....	.....
Bantam	a300	Beckett .....	.....
		Becks Mills.....	a25
		Bedford	1,486

Bee	a25	Best .....	.....
Beebe	a20	Bests .....	.....
Beebetown	a75	Beta .....	.....
Beech	a150	Bethany	a129
Beecher .....	.....	Bethel	850
Beechwood .....	.....	Bethesda	a300
Beidler	a50	Bethlehem .....	.....
Belden	a100	Bettsville	492
Belfast	a50	Bevan .....	.....
Bell	a150	Beverly	712
Bellaire	9,912	Bevis	a25
Bellbrook	352	Biddle .....	.....
Belle Center	962	Bidwell	a25
Bellefontaine (c. h.) ..	6,649	Bier .....	.....
Belle Valley	a150	Bigplain	a150
Belle Vernon	a175	Bigprairie	a200
Belleville	1,039	Bigrun	a25
Bellevue	4,101	Bigsprings	a100
Bellpoint	a102	Big Walnut .....	.....
Belmont	422	Big Walnut Siding ..	.....
Belmore	334	Billings .....	.....
Beloit	a260	Bingham	a60
Belpre	a1,500	Birds Run	a40
Bement	a300	Birmingham	a300
Ben .....	.....	Bishopville	a50
Bennetts Corners .....	.....	Bismarck	a25
Bennington	a150	Bissels	a900
Bentley (Stark) .....	.....	Blachleyville	a150
Bentley (Trumbull) ..	.....	Blackband	a40
Benton	a250	Blackburn .....	.....
Benton Ridge	359	Black Dog Siding ..	.....
Bentonville	a400	Black Hand .....	.....
Benwood .....	.....	Blackjack .....	.....
Benzler .....	.....	Blacklick	a85
Berea	2,510	Blackrun	a25
Bergholz	a800	Bladen	a100
Berkey	a50	Bladensburg	a300
Berkshire	a50	Blaine	a50
Berlin	a150	Blake	a50
Berlin Center	a500	Blake Mills	a200
Berlin Crossroads ..	a275	Blakeslee	239
Berlin Heights (P. O.) ..	625	Blanchard	a50
Berlin Heights (Sta.) ..	.....	Blanchester	1,788
Berlinville	a300	Blanco	a10
Bern	a150	Blancs .....	.....
Bernard	a25	Blatchford	a200
Bernice	a30	Blessings	a25
Berrysville	a67	Blissfield	a50
Bertha .....	.....	Bloom Center	a100
Berwick	a150	Bloomdale	740
Berwyn .....	.....	Bloomers	a75

Bloomfield (Jefferson) .....	.....	Bradford	1,254
Bloomfield (Morrow)	a60	Bradner	1,148
Bloomingsburg	636	Bradrick	a150
Bloomington	a200	Brady .....	.....
Bloomington	a162	Bradys Lake.....	.....
Bloomingsville	a75	Bradyville	a100
Bloomswitch	a200	Branchhill	a100
Bloomville	819	Brandon	a300
Blowville	a25	Brandt	a241
Blueash	a60	Brandywine	a40
Blueball	a100	Branstetter .....	.....
Bluebell	a25	Braziers .....	.....
Bluecreek	a150	Breakman .....	.....
Bluerock	a75	Brecksville (P. O.)...	a250
Bluestone .....	.....	Brecksville (Sta.)...	.....
Bluff	a50	Brecon	a100
Bluffton	1,783	Brehan .....	.....
Boardman	a100	Bremen	466
Boden	a25	Brice	a35
Bogart	a250	Briceton	a200
Boggs	a25	Brickner	a10
Bogus Road.....	.....	Bridgeport	3,963
Bokes Creek.....	a100	Bridges	a25
Bolins Mills.....	a20	Bridgetown .....	.....
Bolivar	a675	Bridgeville	a50
Bond	a10	Bridgewater	a20
Bondhill	1,081	Brier Hill .....	.....
Boneta	a20	Briggs .....	.....
Bonn .....	.....	Briggsdale	a25
Bono .....	.....	Brighton (Hamilton)..	.....
Bookwalter	a450	Brighton (Lorain)...	a50
Booth (Lucas).....	.....	Brilliant	646
Booth (Tuscarawas)..	.....	Brimfield (P. O.)...	a120
Boston	260	Brimfield (Station)...	.....
Bostwick	a60	Brinkhaven	250
Bosworth .....	.....	Brinley	a60
Botkins	420	Brister .....	.....
Botzum	a60	Bristol (Morgan)...	a10
Boudesferry .....	.....	Bristol (Perry).....	.....
Boughtonville	a100	Bristolville	a500
Bourneville	356	Brittain	a100
Bowerston	526	Broadway	a400
Bowersville	370	Broadwell (Athens)..	a25
Bowler .....	.....	Broadwell (Hamilton)	.....
Bowling Green (c. h.)	5,067	Brock	a50
Bowlusville	a200	Brockway .....	.....
Bowman	a75	Brokaw .....	.....
Bowyer .....	.....	Brokensword	a100
Boyd	a25	Brookfield (P. O.)...	a300
Braceville	a30	Brookfield (Station)..	.....
Bradbury .....	.....	Brooklyn	a5,000

Brooks		Burroak	a25
Brookton	a110	Burton	727
Brookville	869	Burton City.....	a300
Broughton	226	Burtens (Belmont)....	.....
Brown .....	.....	Burtens (Stark).....	.....
Brownhelm	a75	Burton Station.....	a75
Brownhelm Station..	a100	Busenbark .....	.....
Brownrun .....	.....	Bushnell	a100
Browns .....	.....	Bushong	a10
Browns Mill.....	a50	Bushs Mill	a25
Brownsville	a380	Businessburg	a100
Browntown	a25	Butler	567
Bruno	a25	Butler Bridge.....	.....
Brunswick	a200	Butlerville	a125
Brush Creek.....	.....	Butterworth .....	.....
Brush Fork Junction.	.....	Buxton .....	.....
Brush Lake.....	.....	Byer	a200
Bryan (c. h.).....	3,131	Byers Junction.....	.....
Bryar .....	.....	Byesville	1,267
Bryson .....	.....	Byhalia	a200
Buchanan (Monroe).	.....	Byington	a56
Buchanan (Pike)....	a40	Byrds .....	.....
Buchtel	a1,500	Byron .....	.....
Buckeye .....	.....	
Buckeye .....	.....	C.	
Buckeye City.....	247		
Buckeye Cottage....	a150	Cable	a300
Buckeye Park.....	.....	Cadiz (c. h.).....	1,755
Buckingham .....	.....	Cadiz Junction.....	.....
Buckland	a250	Cadmus	a25
Buckrun .....	.....	Cadwallader	a250
Bucks	a75	Cairo (Allen).....	.....
Bucks Crossing.....	.....	Cairo (Stark).....	a50
Bucyrus (c. h.).....	6,560	Calais	114
Bud .....	.....	Calcutta	a100
Buenavista	a461	Caldwell (c. h.).....	927
Buffalo	a200	Caledonia	682
Buford	a150	California	a376
Bulah .....	.....	Calihan	a25
Bulaville	a25	Calla	a50
Bundysburg	a300	Calm	a50
Bunkerhill	a50	Calumet	a350
Burbank	325	Calvary	a20
Burbank Crossing...	.....	Camba	a25
Burghill	a350	Cambridge	8,241
Burgoon	a200	Camden	905
Burkettsville	a250	Cameron	a200
Burkhart	a25	Camp	a25
Burlingham	a125	Campbell	a100
Burlington	a250	Campbells .....	.....
Burris .....	.....	Campbellsport	a60

C.

Cable	a300
Cadiz (c. h.).....	1,755
Cadiz Junction.....	.....
Cadmus	a25
Cadwallader	a250
Cairo (Allen).....	.....
Cairo (Stark).....	a50
Calais	114
Calcutta	a100
Caldwell (c. h.).....	927
Caledonia	682
California	a376
Calihan	a25
Calla	a50
Calm	a50
Calumet	a350
Calvary	a20
Camba	a25
Cambridge	8,241
Camden	905
Cameron	a200
Camp	a25
Campbell	a100
Campbells .....	.....
Campbellsport	a60

Campbellstown	a100	Castalia	a500
Campchase	a58	Castine	a250
Camp Dennison.....	a292	Catawba (P. O.)....	231
Camp Hagerman.....	.....	Catawba (Station)....	.....
Campus .....	.....	Catawba Island	a800
Canaan	a250	Caton .....	.....
Canaanville	a40	Cavallo .....	.....
Canal Dover.....	5,422	Cavett	a60
Canal Fulton.....	1,172	Caywood	a25
Canal Lewisville....	a300	Cebee	a25
Canal Winchester....	662	Cecil	326
Canfield	672	Cedargrove	a25
Canfield Junction....	.....	Cedarhill	a75
Canfield Road.....	.....	Cedar Mills.....	a100
Cannel Spur.....	.....	Cedarpoint	a25
Cannellville	281	Cedarrun	a25
Connonsburg	a50	Cedar Valley (P. O.)..	a100
Cannons Creek Jc... ..	.....	Cedar Valley (Sta.)..	.....
Cannons Mill.....	a25	Cedarville	1,189
Canton (c. h.).....	30,667	Cedron	a25
Captina (P. O.).....	a100	Celina (c. h.).....	2,815
Captina (Station)....	.....	Center (Lawrence)...	a25
Caraghar	a30	Center (Montgomery)	a150
Carbondale	a150	Center Belpre.....	a25
Carbonhill	a650	Centerbend	a25
Cardington	1,354	Centerburg	706
Carey	1,816	Centerfield	a100
Careytown .....	.....	Center Road.....	.....
Carlisle	164	Centerton	a200
Carlos .....	.....	Centerview	a75
Carlton	a25	Center Village.....	a150
Carlwick	a15	Centerville	198
Carman .....	.....	Central City.....	.....
Carmel	a115	Central College.....	a87
Carpenter	a10	Ceylon	a200
Carrie	a25	Chadwick .....	.....
Carrington	a500	Chaffee	a40
Carroll	223	Chagrin Falls.....	1,586
Carrollton (c. h.)....	1,271	Chalfants	a30
Carrothers	a100	Chalmers .....	.....
Cars Run .....	.....	Chamberlain .....	.....
Carter .....	.....	Chambersburg	169
Carthage	2,559	Champion	a30
Carthagena	a100	Chandlersville	a250
Carthon	a30	Chapel	a200
Carysville	a150	Chapman	a150
Cascade .....	.....	Chardon (c. h.).....	1,360
Cassella	a100	Charity .....	.....
Cassells .....	.....	Charlestown (P. O.)..	a650
Casstown	262	Charlestown (Sta.)...	.....
Cassville	a25	Charloe	a80

Charm	a50	Clarks (Lake).....	.....
Chase (Athens).....	a50	Clarksburg	551
Chase (Hancock)....	.....	Clarksfield	a700
Chasetown	a25	Clarkson	a165
Chaseville	a10	Clarksville	465
Chatfield	298	Clawson	a50
Chatham	a250	Clay	a125
Chattanooga	a80	Claybank	a25
Chauncey	a300	Clay Center.....	a35
Chenoweth	a20	Claylick	a112
Cherryfork	a300	Claypools .....	.....
Cherrygrove	a60	Claysville	a100
Cherry Valley.....	a1,000	Clayton	a400
Cherryville .....	.....	Claytona .....	.....
Cheshire	a200	Clearcreek (P. O.)...	a165
Chester	a146	Clearcreek (Station).	.....
Chester Crossroads..	a200	Clearport	a350
Chesterhill	480	Clemma .....	.....
Chesterland .....	.....	Clemmons .....	.....
Chesterville	230	Clendenig .....	.....
Chestnutgrove	a25	Clermontville	a100
Chestnut Ridge.....	.....	Cleveland (c. h.)....	381,768
Cheviot	a1,200	Clevenger .....	.....
Chicago	2,348	Cleves	1,328
Chicago Junction....	.....	Clifford	a25
Chickasaw	310	Cliffyville .....	.....
Chili (P. O.).....	a75	Clifton	262
Chili (Station).....	.....	Clifton Park.....	.....
Chillicothe (c. h.)...	12,976	Climax	a63
Chilo	a219	Clinton (Clinton)...	.....
Chippewa .....	.....	Clinton (Huron)....	186
Chippewa Lake.....	a200	Clinton (Summit)....	a400
Chrisman	a25	Clintonville	a68
Christiansburg	a513	Clio	a25
Chuckery	a25	Clipper Mills.....	.....
Churchill	a200	Closey .....	.....
Churchtown	a10	Cloud	a25
Cicero .....	.....	Cloverdale (Punam)..	.....
Cincinnati (c. h.)...	325,902	Cloverdale (Wood)..	.....
Circlegreen	a10	Cluff	a75
Circleville (c. h.)...	6,991	Clyde	2,515
Cisco .....	.....	Coalburg	a300
Claiborne	a100	Coaldale (P. O.)....	a25
Clare .....	.....	Coaldale (Station)...	.....
Clarence .....	.....	Coalgate	a25
Claribel .....	.....	Coalgrove	1,191
Claridon	a50	Coal Hill .....	.....
Clarington	905	Coalrun	a50
Clark	a300	Coalton	1,625
Clark Corners.....	a50	Coats	a10
Clarks (Darke).....	.....	Cochrans .....	.....

Cochranton	a120	Continental	1,104
Codding .....	.....	Contreras .....	.....
Coeridge	a70	Convenience	a25
Coffins .....	.....	Converse	a25
Cohoon .....	.....	Convoy	690
Coits .....	.....	Conways .....	.....
Coitsville	a100	Cook	a30
Colby	a30	Cooks .....	.....
Cold Springs .....	.....	Cookton	a40
Coldwater	627	Coolville	315
Colebrook	a100	Cooney	a25
Coleman .....	.....	Cooper .....	.....
Colerain	a50	Cooperdale	a26
Colfax .....	.....	Coopersville	a300
College Corners	378	Copley	243
College Hill	1,104	Copopa	a50
College Hill Junction .....	.....	Cora	a75
Collins	a300	Corby .....	.....
Collinsville	a200	Cordelia .....	.....
Collinwood	3,639	Corinth	a25
Colton	a150	Cork	a50
Columbia .....	.....	Corlett .....	.....
Columbia Center	a300	Cornelia .....	.....
Columbiana	1,339	Cornelian .....	.....
Columbia Station	a75	Corner .....	.....
Columbus (c. h.)	125,560	Cornersburg	a125
Columbus Grove	1,935	Corning	1,401
Columbus Junction .....	.....	Corsica	a500
Comet	a50	Cortland	620
Comly	a25	Corwin	131
Commercial Point	245	Coshocton (c. h.)	6,473
Compher .....	.....	Cosmos	a25
Comstock .....	.....	Costonia	a30
Conant	a25	Cottagehill	a50
Concord	a500	County Line .....	.....
Conden .....	.....	Cove	a25
Condit	a300	Covington	1,791
Conesville	a130	Cowans .....	.....
Congo	a50	Cowrun	a50
Congress	198	Cox .....	.....
Congress Lake .....	.....	Coy	a25
Conine .....	.....	Cozaddale	a25
Conneaut	7,133	Crabapple	a10
Conneaut Harbor .....	.....	Crabtree	a25
Connor .....	.....	Craig	a25
Connorville .....	.....	Cranberry	a75
Conotton	a100	Cranberry Prairie	a50
Conover	a400	Crandall .....	.....
Consol	a25	Cranenest .....	.....
Constantia	a150	Craver	a25
Constitution	a100	Crawfis College .....	.....

Crawford	a25	D.	
Crawfords		Dague	a75
Crayon	a40	Dairy	
Cream City		Dakrumm	
Creedville	a25	Dale	
Creighton	a55	Daleyville	a25
Creola	a25	Dallas	a56
Crescent (Belmont; P. O.)		Dalton	666
Crescent (Belmont; Station)		Dalzell	a50
Crescent (Hamilton).		Damascus	a400
Crescentville		Damon	
Cresk		Danbury	a50
Crestline	3,282	Danford	
Creston	893	Danville	298
Crestvue		Darbyville	250
Creswell	a10	Darke	a25
Creuzet	a20	Darlington (Muskin- gum)	
Cridersville	581	Darlington (Richland)	a300
Crimson	a40	Darnells	
Crisp		Darrowville	a100
Crookedtree	a40	Dartown	a300
Cromers	a20	Darwin	a25
Cromley		Dasie	a75
Crone	a25	Davant	
Crooksville	825	Davis (Richland)....	a75
Crossenville	a25	Davis (Scioto).....	
Crosskeys		Davis Road.....	
Crosstown	a50	Dawes	
Crosswell		Dawkins Mills.....	
Croton	a600	Dawn	a300
Crow		Dawson	a25
Crown City.....	284	Dayton (c. h.).....	85,333
Crystal Spring.....	a500	Dean (Lawrence)....	
Cuba	a148	Dean (Montgomery). ..	a200
Culbertson	a500	Dearing	a25
Cumberland	618	Deavertown (P. O.). ..	154
Cummings		Deavertown (Station) ..	
Cumminsville		Decatur	a300
Cup	a10	Decaturville	
Curtice	a300	Decliff	a25
Custar	293	Deep Run.....	
Cutler	a50	Deercreek	a15
Cuyahoga Falls.....	3,186	Deerfield	484
Cygnat	896	Deersville	256
Cynthiana	a300	Deffenbaugh	
Cypress	a10	Defiance (c. h.).....	7,579

Defiance Junction....	.....	Dillons Falls.....	.....
Deforest .....	.....	Dillonvale	a1,200
Deforest Junction....	.....	Dills .....	.....
Degraff	1,150	Dilworth	a100
Delano (Knox).....	.....	Dino	a50
Delano (Ross).....	.....	Dipple .....	.....
Delapalma .....	.....	Divide	a25
Delaware (c. h.)....	7,940	Dixon	a170
Delaware Bend.....	.....	Dobbston	a100
Del Carbo.....	.....	Dodds	a100
Delhi	829	Dodgeville	a100
Delightful	a60	Dodo .....	.....
Delisle	a100	Dodson	a100
Dell	a10	Dodsonville	a75
Dellroy	400	Doherty	a10
Delmount .....	.....	Domerville	a20
Delphos	4,517	Domino	a25
Delta	1,230	Don	a30
Delvin	a25	Doneys .....	.....
Democracy	a200	Donnellsville (P. O.)	200
Demos	a175	Donnellsville (Sta.)..	.....
Denmark .....	.....	Dorcas .....	.....
Dennis .....	.....	Dorninton (P. O.)...	a125
Dennison	3,763	Dorninton (Station)..	.....
Denson	a10	Dorset	a150
Dent	a500	Dorsey .....	.....
Denver	a50	Doughton .....	.....
Depew .....	.....	Doughton Junction..	.....
Derby	a175	Douglas	a10
Derthick .....	.....	Douglass .....	.....
Derwent .....	.....	Dove (Pike).....	a50
Deshler	1,628	Dove (Cuyahoga; P.	.....
Desoto .....	.....	O.)	a250
Deucher .....	.....	Dover (Cuyahoga;	.....
Deunquat	a200	Station) .....	.....
Devol .....	.....	Dover (Union).....	.....
Dewey (Trumbull)...	.....	Dover Bay.....	a75
Dewey (Tuscarawas).	.....	Dowling	a300
Deweyville .....	.....	Downington	100
Dexter	a50	Doylestown	1,057
Dexter City.....	278	Drake .....	.....
Dialton	a100	Drakes .....	.....
Diamond	a150	Dresden	1,600
Dibert .....	.....	Driggs .....	.....
Dicksonton	a100	Drill .....	.....
Didcocks .....	.....	Drinkle	a25
Diffen	a25	Drusilla	150
Digby	110	Dry Run (Columbi-	.....
Dilles Bottom.....	a50	ana) .....	.....
Dilley .....	.....	Dryrun (Scioto)....	a25
Dillon	a177	Dublin	275

Ducat .....	.....	East Greenwood.....	a10
Dudley	a25	East Lewistown.....	a75
Duffy .....	.....	East Liberty.....	a300
Dukay Station.....	.....	East Liverpool.....	16,485
Duke .....	.....	East Monroe.....	a150
Dull	a50	East Norwalk.....	a300
Dumontville	a40	East Norwood.....	.....
Dunback .....	.....	Easton	a300
Dunbar .....	.....	East Orwell.....	a200
Dunbarton	a25	East Palestine.....	2,493
Dunbridge	a350	East Plymouth.....	a100
Duncan Falls.....	a220	East Richland.....	a100
Dundas .....	.....	East Ringgold.....	a200
Dundee	a200	East Rochester.....	a200
Dungannon	a150	East Springfield	
Dunham	a25	(Clark) .....	.....
Dunkinsville	a40	East Springfield (Jef-	
Dunkirk	1,222	erson)	a212
Dunlap	a25	East Toledo .....	.....
Dupont	370	East Townsend.....	a200
Durant .....	.....	East Trumbull.....	a150
Durbin (Clark).....	.....	East Union.....	a75
Durbin (Mercer)....	a10	East Urbana.....	.....
Durgan .....	.....	Eastview .....	.....
Duvall (Noble).....	.....	Eastwood	a25
Duvall (Pickaway)...	a25	Eaton (c. h.).....	3,155
Dwight .....	.....	Ebenezer	a25
Dye	a10	Eber	a25
Dyesville .....	.....	Eberly .....	.....
Dyson .....	.....	Echo (Belmont)....	.....
E.		Echo (Meigs).....	.....
		Eckerts Siding.....	.....
Eagle .....	.....	Eckley .....	.....
Eagle City.....	a150	Eckmansville	a300
Eagle Cliff.....	a50	Eckny .....	.....
Eagle Hill.....	.....	Edenton	a250
Eagle Mills.....	a50	Edenville .....	.....
Eagleport	a80	Edgefield	a100
Eagleville	a200	Edgerton	1,043
Earley	a25	Edgewood .....	.....
Earlville	a25	Edinburg (P. O.)...	a150
East Akron.....	.....	Edinburg (Station)...	.....
East Carmel.....	a100	Edison	347
East Claridon.....	a400	Edlam .....	.....
East Clayton.....	.....	Edna	a25
East Cleveland.....	2,757	Edon	740
East End.....	.....	Edward	a50
East Danville.....	.....	Edwardsville	a100
East Fairfield.....	a175	Edwina .....	.....
East Greenville.....	a650	Ego .....	.....
		Egypt .....	.....

Eifort	a10	Equity .....	.....
Eightmile .....	.....	Era .....	.....
Elba	a120	Erastus	a90
Eldean .....	.....	Erhart	a100
Eldorado	358	Eris	a25
Elenor	a30	Erlin	a20
Elery	a100	Ernest	a25
Elgin	208	Esop	a25
Eli	a110	Espyville .....	.....
Elida	440	Essex	a25
Elizabethtown	a200	Estep .....	.....
Elk	a10	Esther .....	.....
Elkton	a150	Esto	a25
Ellerton	a150	Ethel	a30
Elliott	a20	Etna	a300
Elliottsville .....	.....	Etna Junction.....	.....
Ellis	a25	Euclid	a700
Ellison .....	.....	Eugene .....	.....
Elliston	a200	Euphemia	a250
Ellsberry	a100	Eureka	a192
Ellsworth	a200	Evansburg	a100
Ellsworth Station....	.....	Evansport	a300
Elm	a10	Evanston	1,716
Elm Center.....	a50	Evandale .....	.....
Elmgrove	a25	Everett (Lucas).....	.....
Elmira	a75	Everett (Summit)....	a20
Elmore	1,025	Evergreen	a25
Elmville	a40	Ewing .....	.....
Elmwood (Franklin). ..	a25	Ewington	a150
Elmwood (Pickaway) ..	.....	Excell .....	.....
Elmwood Place.....	2,532	Excello	a300
Elroy	a35		
Elton .....	.....	
Elyria (c. h.).....	8,791		
Emerald (Adams)....	a30	F.	
Emerald (Paulding)..	.....	Fairfax	a96
Emerson	a100	Fairfield	312
Emery .....	.....	Fair Grounds (Butler)	.....
Emery Chapel.....	.....	Fair Grounds (Gallia)	.....
Emlays .....	.....	Fairhaven	a200
Emmett	a60	Fairhope	a20
Empire	a441	Fairlawn	a50
Enfield .....	.....	Fairmount	a200
Englewood .....	.....	Fair Oak .....	.....
Eno	a175	Fair Oaks.....	.....
Enoch	a20	Fairplay .....	.....
Enon (P. O.).....	295	Fairpoint	a100
Enon (Station).....	.....	Fairport Harbor....	2,073
Ensee	a25	Fairsmith .....	.....
Enterprise	a100	Fairview	291
Epworth	a30	Fallsburg	a200
		Falls Junction.....	.....

Fancher .....	.....	Flints Mill.....	a50
Fargo (Ashtabula)...	.....	Flocton .....	.....
Fargo (Morrow).....	a50	Floodwood .....	.....
Farley .....	.....	Flora	a200
Farmdale	a200	Florence (Defiance) .....	.....
Farmer	a100	Florence (Erie; P. O.)	a250
Farmers Station.....	a200	Florence (Erie; Sta- tion) .....	.....
Farmerstown	a40	Florence (Madison)..	.....
Farmersville	440	Florida	276
Farmington	a400	Flushing	653
Farnham	a50	Fly .....	.....
Farnhams .....	.....	Folger	a50
Farrington .....	.....	Folk .....	.....
Fawcett	a50	Folsom .....	.....
Fay	a25	Footville	a100
Fayal .....	.....	Foraker	a40
Fayette (Fayette)...	.....	Ford	a250
Fayette (Fulton)....	886	Forest (Hardin)....	1,155
Fayetteville	323	Forest (Richland)....	.....
Federal .....	.....	Forestdale	a25
Fedo .....	.....	Forestville	a100
Feesburg	a998	Forgy	a50
Feightner	a25	Fort Ancient.....	.....
Felicity	695	Fort Hill	a25
Fenton	a100	Fort Jefferson.....	a50
Fernbank	310	Fort Jennings.....	322
Ferncliff .....	.....	Fort Recovery.....	1,097
Ferner .....	.....	Fort Seneca (P. O.).	a300
Fernwood	a25	Fort Seneca (Station) .....	.....
Ferry	a25	Fort Wayne Junction .....	.....
Fiat	a25	Foss	a10
Fidelity	a400	Foster	a250
Fields	a20	Fostoria	7,730
Fife	a25	Fountain	a140
Fifteen .....	.....	Fountain Park.....	.....
Fillmore	a10	Fowler (P. O.).....	a500
Fincastle	a125	Fowler (Station)....	.....
Findlay (c. h.).....	17,613	Fowlers Mill.....	a200
Fireside	a20	Fox	a25
Fisher	a25	Fox Lake Junction..	.....
Fitchville	a200	Frampton	a200
Fivemile	a50	Frances	a25
Fivepoints	176	Frank	a30
Flag	a50	Frankfort	717
Flagdale	a25	Franklin (Coshocton) .....	.....
Flat	a400	Franklin (Jackson)...	.....
Flatridge	a20	Franklin (Warren)...	2,724
Flatrock	a300	Franklin Furnace....	a75
Fleming	a25	Franklin Square....	a250
Fletcher	375		
Flint	a100		

Franklin Station.....	a200	Garden	a20
Frazeysburg	730	Garden Isle .....	....
Frederick (Knox).....	....	Garfield	a200
Frederick (Mahoning)	a10	Garland	a55
Fredericksburg	511	Garlo	a50
Fredericksdale .....	....	Garretts .....	....
Fredericktown	890	Garrettsville	1,145
Fredonia	a400	Gasville	a40
Freeburg	a70	Gates Mill.....	a80
Freedom	a150	Gath .....	....
Freedom Station.....	a150	Gavers	a25
Freeland	a20	Gaysport	a35
Freeman	a50	Geauga Lake.....	a200
Freeport (Harrison).	690	Gem	a25
Freeport (Wood; see Prairie Depot).....	815	Geneva	2,342
Freestone	a26	Genoa	824
Fremont (c. h.).....	8,439	Georgesville	a200
French .....	....	Georgetown (c. h.)..	1,529
Friendship	a150	Gepharts .....	....
Friendsville	a100	Gerald	a10
Frisco .....	....	German	a200
Frost	a75	Germano	a300
Fruitdale	a50	Germantown	1,703
Fruithall	a50	Germany .....	....
Fryburg	a150	Gervais .....	....
Fulda	a160	Getaway	a180
Fullers .....	....	Gettysburg	246
Fullertown	a60	Geyer	a100
Fulton	a125	Ghent	a150
Fultonham	a378	Ghornleys .....	....
Funk	a30	Gibisonville	a60
		Gibson	a50
		Gibsonburg	1,791
G.		Giddings	a50
		Gilbert .....	....
Gageville	a50	Gilberts .....	....
Gahanna	276	Gilboa	346
Galatea	a100	Gillespieville	a250
Galena	a350	Gilletts .....	....
Galford	a25	Gillivan	a25
Galigher	a10	Gilmore	a250
Galion	7,282	Gingshamsburg	a150
Gall	a25	Girard	2,630
Gallia	a50	Given	a35
Gallipolis (c. h.)....	5,432	Glade	a25
Galloway	a182	Glade Run.....	....
Gallup .....	....	Gladstone	a25
Gambier	751	Gladys	a25
Gambrinus .....	....	Glandorf	749
Ganges	100	Glanntown	a25
Gano	a25	Glasgow	a42

Glass	a25	Grapegrove	a50
Glass Rock.....	.....	Gratiot	a300
Glenburg	a25	Gratis .....	.....
Glencoe	a50	Gravel Bank.....	.....
Glendale	1,545	Gravel Pit (Ashtabula) .....	.....
Glenebon	a25	Gravel Pit (Clermont) .....	.....
Gleneste	a150	Gravel Pit (Hamilton) .....	.....
Glenford	a100	Gravel Pit (Ross).....	.....
Glen Jean .....	.....	Gravelton .....	.....
Glenkarn	a75	Grayson .....	.....
Glenmont	209	Graysville	174
Glenmoore	a40	Graytown	a300
Glenmore .....	.....	Greasyridge	a10
Glenn	a25	Greatbend	a25
Glenrose	a50	Green .....	.....
Glenroy	a200	Greenbrier	a25
Glenville	5,588	Greenbush	a100
Glenwillow .....	.....	Greencamp	369
Glenwood (Noble)...	a100	Greencastle	a150
Glenwood (Warren)...	.....	Greendale .....	.....
Glouster	2,155	Greenfield	3,979
Glovers .....	.....	Greenford	a200
Glynnwood	a200	Greenhill	a25
Gnadenhutten	547	Greenland	a50
Goes	a125	Green Lawn .....	.....
Golden Corners.....	a50	Greenough .....	.....
Goldwood .....	.....	Greensburg	a700
Gomer	a120	Greenspring	816
Goodhope	a200	Greentown	a400
Goodingdale .....	.....	Greenville (c. h.)....	5,501
Goodwin	a10	Greenwich	849
Gordon	a300	Greenwood .....	.....
Gore	a500	Greersville	a100
Goshen (Clermont)...	a300	Gregg .....	.....
Goshen (Tuscarawas) .....	.....	Gregory .....	.....
Gould (Ashtabula)...	a50	Grelton	a250
Gould (Jefferson)...	.....	Gresham .....	.....
Gracey .....	.....	Gretna	a15
Grade	a50	Griffins .....	.....
Grafton	1,098	Griffith (Hamilton)...	.....
Grahamsville .....	.....	Griffith (Monroe)....	a50
Grand Rapids.....	549	Griggs Corners.....	a25
Grand River.....	332	Grimes .....	.....
Grand View (Frank- lin) .....	.....	Grisier	a25
Grandview (Washing- ton)	a75	Groesbeck	a200
Granger	a50	Grogan .....	.....
Grant (Clark).....	.....	Grosvenor (P. O.)...	.....
Grant (Hardin).....	a30	Grosvenor (Station)...	.....
Granville	1,425	Grove	a300
		Grove City.....	656
		Groveport	519

Groverhill	655
Guernsey	a30
Guinea .....	.....
Gurley .....	.....
Gurneyville	a100
Gustavus	a800
Gutman	a100
Guysville	a200
Gypsum	a50

H.

Hackney	a25
Haddon .....	.....
Haga	a10
Hageman .....	.....
Hagenbaugh .....	.....
Hagerman	a254
Hagler	a25
Haines .....	.....
Halescreek	a100
Halley .....	.....
Halls Valley.....	.....
Hallsville	a368
Halltown .....	.....
Halo	a100
Hamburg (Fairfield)..	a25
Hamburg (Perry)....	.....
Hamden Junction....	838
Hamer .....	.....
Hamersville	242
Hametown	a50
Hamilton (Butler; c. h.)	23,914
Hamilton (Monroe)..	.....
Hamler	574
Hamlet	a75
Hamley Run .....	.....
Hammansburg	a150
Hammondsville	a300
Hampden	a60
Hancock (Hancock)..	.....
Hancock (Perry)....	a25
Handy .....	.....
Hanesville .....	.....
Haney	a25
Hanging Rock.....	665
Hanna .....	.....
Hannibal	a500
Hanover (Butler)....	.....
Hanover (Licking)...	314

Hanoverton	399
Harbines .....	.....
Harbor .....	.....
Hard	a25
Hardin (P. O.).....	a125
Hardin (Station)....	.....
Hardy Junction.....	.....
Harlem	a100
Harlem Springs....	a230
Harley .....	.....
Harmar .....	.....
Harmony	a10
Harper	a300
Harpersfield	a100
Harpers Station....	a25
Harpster	a200
Harriet	a25
Harriettsville	a300
Harris (Gallia).....	a50
Harris (Ross).....	.....
Harrisburg (Franklin)	247
Harrisburg (M o n t - gomery) .....	.....
Harrison	1,456
Harrison Mills.....	.....
Harrisonville	a1,075
Harris Station.....	a20
Harrisville	250
Harrod	370
Harshasville	a100
Harshman	a500
Hartford (Licking)..	.....
Hartford (Noble)....	.....
Hartford (Trumbull)..	414
Hartland	a25
Hartleyville .....	.....
Hartsburg	a250
Hartsgrove	a800
Hartshorn .....	.....
Hartville	a300
Hartwell	1,833
Harvey .....	.....
Harveysburg	435
Haselton .....	.....
Haskins	442
Hassan .....	.....
Hastings	a25
Hatch .....	.....
Hatfield	a25
Hatton	a25
Hattonia .....	.....

Havana	a250	Hiatt	a15
Havens .....	.....	Higby	a50
Haverhill	a108	Higginsport	650
Haviland	186	High Hill.....	a50
Hawk	a35	Highland (Highland)	265
Hawkers .....	.....	Highland (Montgom-	.....
Hawkins .....	.....	ery) .....	.....
Hayden	a50	Highland City.....	.....
Haydenville	a200	High Water.....	a50
Hayesville (Ashland).	332	Highway .....	.....
Hayesville (Pickaway)	.....	Hillgrove	a300
Haynes	a25	Hillhouse	a25
Hayti .....	.....	Hilliards	376
Hayward .....	.....	Hills .....	.....
Hazael	a25	Hillsboro (c. h.)....	4,535
Hazlewood	a150	Hillsdale	a25
Heath .....	.....	Hillsfork	a35
Hebbardsville	a75	Hills Station.....	75
Hebron	455	Hill Switch.....	.....
Hecla .....	.....	Hilton	a25
Hector	a150	Hinckley	a300
Hedges	a250	Hines (Athens).....	.....
Heglars .....	.....	Hines (Richland)....	.....
Heisley .....	.....	Hines Crossing.....	.....
Helena	a457	Hinesville .....	.....
Helmick .....	.....	Hinton	a20
Hemlock	581	Hiram P. O.....	659
Hemlock Grove.....	a75	Hiram (Station)....	.....
Hendershot .....	.....	Hiramsburg	a70
Hendrysburg	a300	Hixon .....	.....
Henley	a100	Hoadley	a25
Hennesseys .....	.....	Hoaglin	a25
Hennings Mill.....	a75	Hobart .....	.....
Heno	a200	Hoboken .....	.....
Henrietta	a100	Hobson .....	.....
Henrys Crossing.....	.....	Hockingport	a150
Hepburn	a175	Hohman	a10
Herdman	a25	Holcomb	a25
Hereford Station....	.....	Holcombe .....	.....
Herrick .....	.....	Holden .....	.....
Herring	a350	Holgate	1,237
Heslop	a15	Holland	a125
Hessville	a100	Hollansburg	275
Hewitt (Athens)....	.....	Hollister	a200
Hewitt (Darke).....	.....	Holloway .....	.....
Hewitt (Jackson)....	.....	Hollowtown	a50
Hibbetts	a20	Holly (Columbiana)..	.....
Hickman .....	.....	Holly (Tuscarawas)..	.....
Hickory	a20	Holmesville	304
Hicks .....	.....	Holt	a25
Hicksville	2,520	Home City.....	868

Homer (Licking)....	a300
Homer (Medina)....	.....
Homerville	a150
Homeworth	a300
Honesty .....	.....
Hood .....	.....
Hooker	a200
Hooksburg	a15
Hoover .....	.....
Hope .....	.....
Hopedale	365
Hope Furnace.....	.....
Hopewell	a200
Hopkinsville	a25
Horatio	a70
Horrs	a75
Horst .....	.....
Horton	a25
Hoskinsville	a50
Houcktown	a175
Houston	a300
Howard	a350
Howell	a25
Howenstine	a50
Hoyts Corners.....	.....
Hoytsville	431
Hubbard	1,230
Huber	a10
Huckleberry .....	.....
Hudson	983
Hudsons .....	.....
Hue	a25
Huffmans .....	.....
Hughes	a100
Hulington .....	.....
Hull	a32
Hull Prairie.....	a140
Humboldt	a25
Hume	a75
Hunt	a50
Hunter (Belmont)...	a70
Hunter (Noble)....	.....
Huntington	a100
Huntsburg	a250
Huntsville	408
Hurford	a20
Huron	1,708
Huron Junction....	.....
Hursh .....	.....
Hustead	a50
Huston .....	.....

Hutchinson .....	.....
Hutchison	a10
Hyattville	a100

I.

Iberia	a250
Ida	a25
Idaho	a200
Iler	a50
Immanuel .....	.....
Independence	a250
Indiancam	a80
Industry .....	.....
Infirmmary .....	.....
Inghams	a25
Ingomar	a50
Inland	a400
Inlet .....	.....
Inverness	a50
Iona	a50
Ira .....	.....
Irondale	1,136
Ironton (c. h.)....	11,868
Ironton Junction....	.....
Ironville .....	.....
Irville	a100
Irvington .....	.....
Irwin (Licking)....	.....
Irwin (Union).....	a100
Island Creek.....	a15
Isle Saint George... ..	.....
Islesboro .....	.....
Isleta	a100
Ithaca	113
Ivorydale	a200
Ivy .....	.....

J.

Jackson (c. h.).....	4,672
Jacksonboro	77
Jackson Center.....	644
Jacksontown	a250
Jacksonville	1,047
Jacobsburg	a125
Jacobys .....	.....
Jamestown	1,205
Jamton	a400
Jasper (Fayette)....	.....
Jasper (Greene)....	.....

Jasper (Pike).....	a250	Jumbo	a30
Jasper Mills.....	.....	Jump	a25
Java	a50	Junction	a200
Jaybird	a25	Junction City.....	443
Jays .....	.....	Justus	a200
Jaysville	a50		
Jeddo .....	.....	K.	
Jefferson (c. h.).....	1,319		
Jeffersonville	790	Kalida	622
Jelloway	a150	Kamms	a50
Jenera	237	Kanauga .....	.....
Jericho .....	.....	Kansas	a350
Jerles .....	.....	Karle	a50
Jero .....	.....	Kauke .....	.....
Jerome	a100	Keans .....	.....
Jeromeville	308	Keene	a200
Jerry City.....	555	Keifer	a25
Jersey	a158	Keith	a25
Jerusalem	245	Kelker .....	.....
Jesse	a40	Kelleys Island.....	1,174
Jester	a150	Kelleys Mills.....	.....
Jethro .....	.....	Kelloggsville	a150
Jewell	a50	Kellys .....	.....
Jewett	743	Kelsey	a50
Jimes .....	.....	Kemery .....	.....
Jobes .....	.....	Kemp .....	.....
Jobs	a100	Kempton	a25
Joe .....	.....	Kenilworth	a200
Johns Creek .....	.....	Kennard (Athens)...	.....
Johnson	a150	Kennard (Champaign)	a150
Johnsons (Fayette)..	.....	Kennedy	a25
Johnsons (Guernsey).	.....	Kennon	a50
Johnsons (Montgom- ery) .....	.....	Kennonsburg	a75
Johnsons (Trumbull).	.....	Keno .....	.....
Johnsons Crossing...	.....	Kensington	a250
Johnsonville	a700	Kent	4,541
Johnstown	638	Kenton (c. h.).....	6,852
Johnsville	a225	Kerr (Gallia).....	a25
Joint .....	.....	Kerr (Monroe).....	.....
Jolly	a95	Kessler	a75
Jones City.....	.....	Kettlersville	145
Jonestown .....	.....	Key .....	.....
Joppa	a25	Keystone	a70
Jordan (Miami).....	.....	Kiblers .....	.....
Jordan (Noble).....	.....	Kidron .....	.....
Jordon .....	.....	Kieferville	a100
Joy	a100	Kilbourne	a150
Judds .....	.....	Kile .....	.....
Judson	a25	Kileville	a25
Julia	a50	Kilgore	a200
		Killbuck	370

Lawrence (Washington) .....	.....	Lewisville	170
Lawrence (Wood).....	.....	Lexington	448
Lawrenceville	a82	Leydas Crossing.....	.....
Layland	a60	Liberty (Henry).....	.....
Layman	a25	Liberty (Montgomery)	a250
Layton	a25	Liberty Center.....	606
Leach .....	.....	Liberty Corners.....	a100
Leaper .....	.....	Licking Valley.....	a38
Leavittsburg	a400	Liggett .....	.....
Leavittsville	a39	Lightsville .....	.....
Lebanon (c. h.).....	2,867	Lilly	a150
Lebanon Junction.....	.....	Lilly Chapel.....	a200
Lecta .....	.....	Lima (c. h.).....	21,723
Lee .....	.....	Limaville	156
Leelan	a100	Lime City	a200
Leesburg	783	Limerick	a25
Lees Creek.....	a150	Limestone (Harrison) .....	.....
Lees Siding.....	.....	Limestone (Ottawa).....	a50
Leesville (Carroll)...	269	Lincoln (Gallia).....	.....
Leesville (Crawford).....	.....	Lincoln (Jackson).....	.....
Leesville Cross Roads	178	Lindale	a250
Leetonia	2,744	Linden .....	.....
Leipsic	1,726	Linden Heights.....	.....
Leipsic Junction.....	.....	Lindentree	a50
Leistville	a25	Lindenville	a75
Leith .....	.....	Lindenwald .....	.....
Lemert	a40	Lindsey	614
Lemon .....	.....	Link	a10
Lemoyne	a150	Linn .....	.....
Lena	a150	Linnville	a100
Lenox	a100	Linscotts .....	.....
Leo	a70	Linton	a50
Leon (Ashtabula)....	a65	Linton Mills.....	a90
Leon (Putnam).....	.....	Lippincott .....	.....
Leonard .....	.....	Lisbon (c. h.).....	3,330
Leonardsburg	a100	Litchfield	a300
Lerado	a100	Lithopolis	358
Leroy	a100	Little Hocking.....	a300
Leslie .....	.....	Little Mountain....	a50
Le Sourdsville.....	.....	Little Sandusky.....	181
Lester Station.....	.....	Littleton .....	.....
Letart Falls.....	a500	Littleyork	a150
Levanna	a294	Liverpool	a240
Level	a100	Lloyd	a60
Levering	a100	Lock	a25
Lewis (Morgan).....	.....	Lockbourne	a375
Lewis (Muskingum).....	.....	Lockington	a210
Lewisburg	560	Lockland	2,695
Lewis Center.....	a300	Lockport .....	.....
Lewistown	a200	Lock Seventeen.....	.....

McGonigle	a75	Mapleton	a100
McGuffey	452	Maplewood (Hamil-	
McKay	a40	ton) .....	.....
McKays	a25	Maplewood (Shelby).	a100
McKinley .....	.....	Marathon ..	a140
McLean	a25	Marblecliff	a100
McLuney	a69	Marblehead	997
McQuaid	a50	Marblehead Junction.	.....
McVittys .....	.....	Marchand	a30
McZena	a30	Marchmont .....	.....
Mabee .....	.....	Marcus	a25
Macbride	a25	Marcy	a50
Mace .....	.....	Marengo	242
Macedon	a86	Maria Stein	a205
Macedonia Depot...	a150	Marietta (c. h.)....	13,348
Mack	a25	Marion (c. h.)....	11,862
Macksburg	448	Marits	a80
Maddock	a25	Mark Cente.....	a250
Madeira	a500	Markle	a100
Madison (Jackson)...	.....	Marks .....	.....
Madison (Lake)....	768	Marlboro	a270
Madison (Richland)..	.....	Marquand	a20
Madisonburg	a100	Marr .....	.....
Madison Mills.....	a150	Marseilles	251
Madisonville	3,140	Marshall	a175
Madland	a25	Marshallville	357
Madriver .....	.....	Marshfield	a200
Magnetic Springs...	194	Marshs .....	.....
Magnolia	431	Martel	a200
Maholm .....	.....	Martin	a300
Mahoning	a30	Martinsburg	238
Maineville	288	Martins Ferry.....	7,760
Malaby	a25	Martinsville	338
Malaga	a150	Marvel	a25
Malinta	357	Marysville (c. h.)...	3,048
Malletcreek	a250	Mascot .....	.....
Malta	845	Mason	629
Malvern	709	Massie .....	.....
Manara	a10	Massillon	11,944
Manchester	2,003	Massillon Junction...	.....
Mandale	a100	Masterton	a150
Manhattan	a25	Mather .....	.....
Manila	a25	Mattie .....	.....
Manker .....	.....	Matville	a25
Manly .....	.....	Maud	a150
Mansfield (c. h.)....	17,640	Maumee	1,856
Mantua	743	Max .....	.....
Mantua Station.....	.....	Maximo	a185
Maple	a25	Maxtown .....	.....
Maplegrove	a40	Maxville	a100
Mapleheight .....	.....	May	a25

Mayfield	a80	Middletown (P. O.)..	9,215
Mayhill	a25	Middletown (Station).	
Maynard .....	.....	Middletown Junction.	
Meade	a25	Midland	338
Meander	a70	Midvale	491
Means	a50	Midway (Defiance)... ..	
Mecca	a150	Midway (Guernsey).. ..	
Mechanicsburg	1,617	Midway (Madison; see	
Mechanicstown	a250	Sedalia).....	274
Mechanicsville	a100	Mittin	185
Media .....	.....	Mifflinville .....	.....
Medina (c. h.).....	2,332	Milan	653
Medway	a400	Milburn .....	.....
Meeker .....	.....	Mildred .....	.....
Meigs	a20	Milford	1,149
Meigsville	a50	Milford Center.....	682
Melbern	a125	Milfordton .....	.....
Melgen	a50	Millbrook .....	.....
Melmore	a250	Millbury	284
Melrose	383	Milledgeville	201
Melvin	a30	Miller	a231
Memphis	a20	Miller City.....	163
Mendon	599	Millers .....	.....
Mentor	624	Millersburg (c. h.)... ..	1,998
Mercer	a300	Millersport	a259
Mercerville	a50	Miller Station.....	a20
Mermill	a50	Millerstown	a200
Mero .....	.....	Millersville	a55
Merriam .....	.....	Millfield	a100
Mesopotamia	a500	Millgrove .....	.....
Messenger Junction.. ..	.....	Millheim .....	.....
Metamora	263	Milligan .....	.....
Metham	a20	Millport	a100
Metz	a50	Millrock	a20
Mexico	a50	Mills .....	.....
Miami (Hamilton)... ..	a275	Millville	a275
Miami (Lucas).....	.....	Millilwood	a400
Miami City.....	.....	Milnersville	a150
Miami Crossing.....	.....	Milo .....	.....
Miamisburg	3,941	Milroy	a60
Miamiville	a203	Milton (Ashland)... ..	.....
Middlebass	a250	Milton (Mahoning).. ..	a20
Middlebourne	a165	Milton (Wood).....	.....
Middlebranch	a150	Milton Center	325
Middleburg	288	Miltonsburg	130
Middlecreek	a100	Miltonville	a75
Middlefield	a400	Minahans .....	.....
Middlefork	a25	Minch .....	.....
Middlepoint	604	Miner .....	.....
Middleport (P. O.)... ..	2,799	Mineral	1,220
Middleport (Station). ....	.....	Mineralpoint	a1,200

Mineralridge	831	Moores Fork	a25
Mineral Siding.....	.....	Moores Junction.....	.....
Mineral Springs (P. O.)	a100	Moorland	a60
Mineral Springs (Sta.) .....	.....	Moran Station.....	.....
Minersville	a1,300	Morans Switch.....	.....
Minerton	a100	Moraville .....	.....
Minerval	1,200	Morehead .....	.....
Mingo	a300	Morgan Center.....	a50
Mingo Junction.....	2,954	Morgan Run.....	.....
Minster	1,465	Morgans .....	.....
Mishler	a100	Morgansville	a50
Mitchaw	a25	Morgantown	a200
Moats	a25	Morning Sun.....	a140
Modest .....	.....	Morningview .....	.....
Moffitt	a25	Morrall	a151
Mogadore	a400	Morris (Seneca)....	a40
Mohawk Village.....	a75	Morris (Washington)..	.....
Mohican	a40	Morristown	350
Moline	a25	Morrisville	a100
Momeneetown	a250	Morrow	869
Monclova	a100	Mortimer	a150
Monday	a400	Morton	a10
Monday Cr. Jc.....	.....	Moscow	475
Monmouth .....	.....	Moscow Mills.....	a10
Monnett	a50	Mosk	a100
Monroe (Butler)....	a375	Mosketo .....	.....
Monroe (Greene)....	.....	Mosspoint .....	.....
Monroe (Jackson)...	a25	Mossrun	a25
Monroe Center.....	a300	Mott Town.....	.....
Monroefield .....	.....	Moulton (Auglaize)..	a150
Monroe Mills.....	a40	Moulton (Lawrence)..	.....
Monroeville	1,211	Moultrie	a52
Monterey	a100	Mound (Coshocton)..	a50
Montezuma	317	Mound (Franklin)...	.....
Montgomery (Hamil- ton)	a450	Mountairy	400
Montgomery (L i c k- ing) .....	.....	Mount Blanchard....	456
Monticello	a100	Mount Blanco.....	.....
Montpelier	1,869	Mount Carmel.....	a200
Montra	a150	Mount Garrick.....	a10
Montreal	a25	Mount Cory.....	312
Montrose	a75	Mount Eaton.....	232
Montville	a200	Mount Ephraim (P. O.)	a200
Moody	a100	Mount Ephraim (Sta- tion) .....	.....
Moons	a150	Mount Gilead (c. h.)..	1,528
Moonville .....	.....	Mount Healthy.....	1,354
Moorefield (Clark)...	.....	Mount Heron.....	a100
Moorefield (Harrison)	a200	Mount Holly.....	a180
Moores .....	.....	Mounthope	a150
		Mount Joy.....	a25

Mount Liberty.....	a200	Nancy	a25
Mount Olive.....	a30	Nankin	a50
Mount Orab.....	561	Maomi	a10
Mount Perry.....	a125	Napier .....	.....
Mount Pisgah.....	a100	Napoleon (c. h.)....	3,639
Mount Pleasant (Clinton) .....	.....	Nashport	a150
Mount Pleasant (Jefferson; P. O.)....	626	Nashville	766
Mount Pleasant (Jefferson; Station)...	.....	National Military Home	a6,000
Mount Repose.....	a50	National Road (Licking) .....	.....
Mount Saint Joseph..	.....	National Road (Montgomery) .....	.....
Mount Sterling.....	986	Navarre	963
Mount Summit.....	.....	Neapolis	a100
Mount Union.....	.....	Nebo (Defiance)....	a25
Mount Vernon (c. h.)	6,633	Nebo (Mahoning)...	.....
Mount Victory.....	734	Nebraska	a30
Mountville	a100	Neeb .....	.....
Mount Washington..	781	Needful	a25
Mount Zion.....	.....	Needmore	a25
Mowrystown	a175	Neel .....	.....
Moxahala	a408	Neelysville	a50
Muhlhauser .....	.....	Nefffs	a300
Mulberry	a100	Negley	a300
Mulberry Corners....	a200	Nellie	a40
Mummaville .....	.....	Nelson	a150
Mungen	a250	Nelson Ledge.....	.....
Munroe Falls.....	a25	Nelsonville	5,421
Munson	a100	Neowash	a10
Munson Hill.....	.....	Neptune	a150
Muntanna	a25	Netop .....	.....
Murdoch	a25	Nettlelake	a75
Murphy .....	.....	Nevada	889
Murphys .....	.....	Neville	265
Murray	1,118	Nevin	a170
Museville	a50	New Albany.....	224
Muskingum (Muskingum) .....	.....	New Alexander.....	a60
Muskingum (Washington) .....	.....	New Alexandria (P. O.)	a122
Musselman	a10	New Alexandria (Station) .....	.....
Mutual	163	New Antioch	a180
Myers (Madison)....	.....	Newark (c. h.).....	18,157
Myers (Stark).....	a25	New Athens	435
Myersville	a50	New Baltimore.....	a200
Myrtle .....	.....	New Bavaria.....	a125
		New Bedford.....	a400
		New Berlin.....	a500
		New Bloomington	
		(see Agosta).....	399
N.			
Nairn .....	.....	

New Boston.....	a25	New Moorefield.....	a250
New Bremen.....	1,318	New Moscow.....	a100
New Buffalo.....	a100	New Palestine.....	a100
Newburg.....	5,909	New Paris.....	790
New Burlington.....	a400	New Petersburg.....	a232
New California.....	a50	New Philadelphia (c. h.).....	6,218
New Carlisle.....	995	New Pittsburg.....	a200
Newcastle.....	a250	New Plymouth.....	a180
New Chambersburg..	a78	Newport (Adams)...	.....
New Comerstown....	2,659	Newport (Washing- ton).....	a300
New Concord.....	675	New Portage.....	a200
New Cumberland....	a150	New Richland.....	a140
New Dover.....	a112	New Richmond.....	1,916
Newell Run.....	a40	New Riegel.....	298
New England.....	a100	New River.....	.....
Newfain.....	.....	New Rochester.....	a30
New Franklin.....	a90	New Rumley.....	a200
Newgarden.....	a200	New Salem.....	180
New Guilford.....	a75	New Salem Siding...	.....
New Hagerstown....	a150	New Somerset.....	a90
New Hampshire.....	a200	New Springfield.....	a300
New Harmony.....	a100	New Stark.....	a90
New Harrisburg....	a100	New Straitsville.....	2,302
Newhaven.....	a400	Newton Falls.....	732
New Holland.....	692	Newtons.....	.....
Newhope (Brown)...	a200	Newtonsville.....	a160
New Hope (Preble)..	.....	Newtown.....	a552
Newhouse.....	.....	New Vienna.....	805
Newingburg.....	.....	Newville.....	a100
New Jasper.....	a60	New Washington....	824
New Jerusalem.....	a20	New Waterford.....	a700
New Knoxville.....	436	Newway.....	a75
New Lebanon (Mi- ami; see Pottsdam)	224	New Weston.....	a75
New Lebanon (Mont- gomery).....	145	New Winchester....	a95
New Lexington (Highland; see Highland P. O.)...	265	Ney.....	289
New Lexington (Perry; c. h.)....	1,701	Nice.....	.....
New London.....	1,180	Nicholson.....	.....
New Lyme.....	.....	Nicholsville.....	a100
New Lyme Station...	a300	Nickelplate.....	.....
New Madison.....	590	Niles.....	7,468
Newman.....	a300	Nimisila.....	a200
Newmarket.....	a125	Ninemile.....	.....
New Martinsburg....	a200	Nioga.....	.....
New Matamoras.....	817	Nipgen.....	a25
New Middletown....	a200	Noble.....	a25
New Milford.....	a100	Noble Summit.....	.....
		Nobleville.....	a20
		Noggle.....	a25
		Norman.....	a50

Pavonia	a100	Pickerington	263
Pawnee .....	.....	Pickrelltown	a100
Paxton .....	.....	Piedmont	a275
Payne	1,336	Pierce (Muskingum).....	.....
Paynes Corners.....	a50	Pierce (Stark).....	a300
Peachton	a25	Pierces .....	.....
Pearl	a50	Pierpont	a350
Pearson	a25	Pigeonrun	a75
Peck	a25	Pike	a25
Pedro	a25	Pikerun	a25
Peebles	763	Piketon	625
Peerless	a25	Pikeville	a90
Pekin (Carroll).....	.....	Pilcher	a100
Pekin (Warren).....	a25	Pincher .....	.....
Pelton .....	.....	Pinegrove	a200
Pemberton	a300	Pinchill .....	.....
Pemberville	1,081	Pine Valley.....	.....
Penfield	a100	Pink .....	.....
Peniel	a25	Pioneer	603
Peninsula	579	Pious .....	.....
Penlan	a25	Pipe Creek.....	.....
Pennsville	a250	Pipe Creek.....	.....
Pen-twyn .....	.....	Pipesville .....	.....
Penza	a200	Piqua	12,172
Peoli	a100	Piqua Junction.....	.....
Peoria	a200	Pisgah	a250
Peppers .....	.....	Pitchin	a100
Perintown	a50	Pittsburg	a50
Perkins (Erie).....	.....	Pittsfield	a50
Perkins (Mahoning).....	a300	Plain	a60
Perry	a250	Plain City.....	1,432
Perryopolis	a10	Plainfield	225
Perrysburg	1,766	Plainville	a200
Perrysville	513	Plankton	a75
Perryton	a150	Plano	a25
Peru	a50	Plants .....	.....
Petersburg	a500	Plantsville	a50
Petrea .....	.....	Platform	a50
Pettisville	a300	Plattsburg	a150
Pfeiffer	a75	Plattston	a10
Phalanx	a100	Plattsville	a150
Phalanx Station.....	.....	Pleasantbend	a100
Pharisburg	a300	Pleasant City.....	1,006
Pherson	a25	Pleasant Corners.....	a50
Philadelphia Road...	.....	Pleasantgrove	a80
Philanthropy	a25	Pleasanthill	557
Philo	a300	Pleasant Home.....	a150
Philothea	a25	Pleasanton	a115
Phoenix	a25	Pleasantplain	a150
Phoneton .....	.....	Pleasantridge	953
Piccolo	a50	Pleasantrun	a25

Pleasant Valley.....	.....	Pratts .....	.....
Pleasant Valley Com- pany .....	.....	Pratts Fork.....	a50
Pleasantville	501	Pravo	a15
Plimpton	a300	Prentiss .....	.....
Plum .....	.....	Presque Isle.....	.....
Plumwood .....	.....	Preston	a250
Plymouth	1,154	Pricetown	a152
Poasttown	a150	Pride	a25
Poe	a30	Primrose	a10
Point Isabel.....	a125	Pritchard .....	.....
Point Pleasant.....	a125	Proctorville	523
Pointrock	a25	Progress	a25
Poland	370	Prohibition .....	.....
Polk	232	Prospect	983
Polkadotte	a30	Prosperity .....	.....
Polo .....	.....	Prout .....	.....
Pomerine .....	.....	Pryor .....	.....
Pomeroy (c. h.)....	4,639	Pugh	a100
Pond .....	.....	Pulaski	a140
Pondrun .....	.....	Pulaskiville	a60
Pontiac .....	.....	Pulse	a20
Pool .....	.....	Pultney .....	.....
Poplar	a150	Purity	a50
Poplargrove	a25	Pursell	a25
Poplarridge	a25	Put-in-Bay	317
Portage	546	Putnam .....	.....
Portage Center.....	.....	Pyrmont	a200
Port Clinton (c. h.)..	2,450		
Porterfield .....	.....	
Portersville	a50		
Port Homer.....	a20		
Port Jefferson.....	355		
Portland	a300		
Portland Station....	a300		
Portsmouth (c. h.)...	17,870		
Port Union.....	a77		
Port Washington....	424		
Port William.....	200		
Postboy	a25		
Potsdam	224		
Potter .....	.....	
Pottersburg	a50		
Poulton	a25		
Powder Works.....	.....	
Powell	a300		
Powells .....	.....	
Powellsville	a100		
Powhatan Point....	a300		
Prairie Depot.....	a400		
Prall	a25		

Q.

Quaker City.....	1,878
Qualey	a50
Quarry	a10
Quincy	642

R.

Raab	a50
Raccoon Island.....	.....
Racine	327
Radcliff	a200
Radnor	a600
Rado	a10
Ragersville	a350
Rainbow .....	.....
Rainsboro	a239
Ralph .....	.....
Ramey .....	.....
Randall .....	.....
Randles .....	.....
Randolph	a200

Range	a100	Reservoir (Summit)..	.....
Rangeville .....	.....	Revenge	a25
Ransoms .....	.....	Rex	a25
Rapids	a100	Rexford .....	.....
Rapsburg	a50	Reynoldsburg	339
Rarden	443	Reynolds (Cham-	
Ratcliffburg .....	.....	paign)	a25
Rathbone	a25	Reynolds (Lake)....	.....
Rattlesnake	a25	Reynoldsburg	339
Ravenna (c. h.)....	4,003	Rhodes .....	.....
Rawndale	a25	Rialto	a150
Rawson	473	Riblet .....	.....
Ray	a150	Rice	a25
Raymond	a250	Richards .....	.....
Raysville .....	.....	Richey .....	.....
Reading	3,076	Richfield	a50
Records .....	.....	Richfield Center....	a100
Red Bank	a25	Richhill	a200
Redfield	a300	Richland (Richland)..	.....
Redhaw	a150	Richland (Vinton)...	.....
Redington	a25	Richmond (Jefferson)	373
Redlion	a125	Richmond (Lake; see	
Red Oak	a100	Grand River).....	332
Red River	a50	Richmond Center....	a100
Reece .....	.....	Richmonddale	a300
Reeds .....	.....	Rich Valley	a10
Reedsburg	a150	Richville	a125
Reeds Mills .....	.....	Richwood	1,640
Reeds Run .....	.....	Ridge	a15
Reedsville	a200	Ridgeton	a75
Reedtown	a75	Ridgeville	a100
Reedurban .....	.....	Ridgeville Corners..	a150
Reeses .....	.....	Ridgeway	447
Reesville	a245	Ridpath .....	.....
Reform	a50	Riggs	a50
Rehoboth	a200	Rimer	a50
Reid	a60	Rinard Mills	a25
Reily	a190	Ringgold	a50
Reinersville	a100	Ria Grande	a125
Relief (Huron)....	.....	Rio Grande	a125
Relief (Washington).	.....	Riota	a25
Remington	a100	Ripley	2,248
Rempel .....	.....	Ripleyville	a100
Remsons Corners....	a100	Risingsun	606
Rendville	790	Risley	a50
Renick .....	.....	Ritters .....	.....
Reno	a25	Rittman	a150
Renrock	a35	River Bridge .....	.....
Republic	656	Riverdale	a25
Resaca	a25	River Styx	a100
Reservoir (Mercer)..	.....	Riverton .....	.....

Rives .....	.....	Rosseau	a50
Rix Mills	a100	Rossmoyne .....	.....
Roachton	a20	Rossville	251
Robbins .....	.....	Roundbottom	a10
Roberts .....	.....	Roundhead	a275
Robertsville	a250	Rousculp	a25
Robins	a400	Rowenton .....	.....
Rochester	167	Rowland	a10
Rock	a20	Rowlesville	a15
Rockaway	a25	Rows	a250
Rockbridge	a250	Roxabell	a100
Rockcamp	a200	Roxanna	a25
Rockcreek	478	Roxbury	a25
Rockcreek Station... ..	.....	Royal	a25
Rock Cut .....	.....	Royal Siding .....	.....
Rockdale .....	.....	Royalton	a163
Rockford	1,207	Royersville .....	.....
Rock House .....	.....	Rudolph	a50
Rockland	a150	Ruby .....	.....
Rockport (P. O.)... ..	2,038	Rue .....	.....
Rockport (Station)... ..	.....	Rugby .....	.....
Rock Run .....	.....	Ruggles	a100
Rockspring .....	.....	Rupert	a25
Rockwell Junction... ..	.....	Rural	a90
Rockwood	a100	Ruraldale	a100
Rockfork	a25	Rush (Darke)... ..	.....
Rockyhill	a25	Rush (Tuscarawas).. ..	.....
Rockyridge	414	Rushcreek	a100
Rocky River	1,319	Rushmore	a180
Rodney	a50	Rush Road .....	.....
Rogers	287	Rushrun	a100
Rokeyby Lock	a18	Rushsylvania	552
Rolla .....	.....	Rushtown	a25
Rollersville	a120	Rushville	257
Rome (Ashtabula)... ..	a150	Russell	a100
Rome (Putnam)... ..	.....	Russells Point .....	.....
Romine .....	.....	Russellville	394
Rootstown (P. O.)... ..	a200	Russia .....	.....
Rootstown (Station)... ..	.....	Ruth	a25
Roscoe	a800	Ruthven .....	.....
Rosedale (Madison)... ..	a200	Rutland	a300
Rosedale (Montgom- ery) .....	.....	Ryansville	a100
Rosefarm	a25	S.	
Rosehill	a25		
Roselms	a60	Sabina	1,481
Rosemont	a200	Sago	a150
Rosemoor .....	.....	Saint Andrews .....	.....
Roseville	1,207	Saint Bernard	3,384
Rosewood	a250	Saint Charles .....	.....
Ross	a350	Saint Clair (Columbi- ana)	a150

Saint Clair (Musking- gum) .....	.....	Savona	a50
Saint Clairsville (c. h.)	1,210	Saxon	a30
Saint Clairsville Jc... ..	.....	Saybrook	a350
Saint Henry.....	a700	Sayre	a40
Saint James.....	a300	Schenks .....	.....
Saint Johns.....	a350	Schooley .....	.....
Saint Joseph.....	a40	Schumakers .....	.....
Saint Josephs.....	.....	Schumm	a25
Saint Louisville.....	285	Science Hill.....	.....
Saint Martin.....	a160	Scio	1,214
Saint Marys.....	5,359	Scioto	a200
Saint Paris.....	1,222	Scioto Furnace.....	.....
Saint Patricks.....	a25	Sciotoville	a986
Saint Paul.....	a15	Scipio Siding.....	a25
Saint Peters.....	a10	Scofield .....	.....
Saint Rosa.....	a50	Scotchridge	a200
Saint Stephen.....	a25	Scott (Noble).....	.....
Salem	7,582	Scott (Van Wert)....	547
Salem Center.....	a50	Scottown	a100
Salesville	286	Scotts .....	.....
Salida .....	.....	Scotts Crossing.....	.....
Salineville	2,353	Scotts Landing.....	.....
Saltair .....	.....	Scroggsfield (P. O.).	a25
Saltcreek .....	.....	Scroggsfield (Station)	.....
Saltillo (Holmes)....	a50	Scrub .....	.....
Saltillo (Perry).....	.....	Scudder	a10
Saltpetre	a50	Seal	a40
Salt Run.....	.....	Sealover .....	.....
Samantha	a250	Seaman	a30
Sample	a25	Seawright .....	.....
Samsonville	a30	Sebastian	a25
Sandfork	a25	Sebring	387
Sandhill	a50	Sedalia	274
Sand Hollow.....	.....	Sedan	a35
Sandrun	a100	Sego	a25
Sand Run Junction..	.....	Sekitan	a200
Sandstone .....	.....	Selden .....	.....
Sandusky	19,664	Selig	a25
Sandusky Junction...	.....	Selkirk .....	.....
Sandyville	a300	Sells Crossing.....	.....
Sant .....	.....	Selma	a255
Santa Fe.....	a25	Semple .....	.....
Sarahsville	279	Seneca .....	.....
Sardinia	a600	Senecaville	623
Sardis	a400	Sentinel	a59
Sargents	a25	Seth	a25
Sater	a25	Sevenmile	256
Saundersville	a100	Seven Mile Siding...	.....
Savannah	290	Seventeen	a100
		Seville	602
		Seward	a85

Sewellsville	a200	Shoups .....	.....
Shackelton	a25	Shreve	1,043
Shade	a100	Shyville	a25
Shadeville	a200	Siam	a150
Shadyside .....	.....	Siding .....	.....
Shaffers .....	.....	Sidney (c. h.).....	5,688
Shafffers Siding.....	.....	Signal	a25
Shakespeare .....	.....	Silo .....	.....
Shalersville	a250	Silvercreek (Hardin) ..	a150
Shamrock	a25	Silver Creek (Medina) ..	.....
Shandon	a300	Silverton	a150
Shane .....	.....	Simms .....	.....
Shanesville	a500	Simons	a100
Shannon	a50	Simonsons .....	.....
Sharon (Hamilton) ..	.....	Simpsons .....	.....
Sharon (Noble).....	a275	Siney	a10
Sharon Center.....	a300	Sinking Springs.....	238
Sharonville	a713	Sioux	a10
Sharpeye	a25	Sippo	a75
Sharpsburg	a25	Sitka	a20
Sharpsburg Junction. ....	.....	Siverly .....	.....
Shasta	a10	Sixpoints	a25
Shauck	a300	Sixteen Mile Stand..	a25
Shawnee	2,966	Skeels Crossroads....	a25
Shawnee Junction....	.....	Skelley .....	.....
Shawtown	a160	Skiffsville .....	.....
Shawville .....	.....	Skullfork .....	.....
Sheeprun	a25	Slate Mills.....	a35
Sheffield (P. O.)....	.....	Slater	a25
Sheffield (Station)....	.....	Slick .....	.....
Shelby	4,685	Sligo .....	.....
Shelby Junction.....	.....	Slocum .....	.....
Sheldon .....	.....	Slough	a25
Sheleys .....	.....	Smiley	a125
Shenanhoad	a60	Smithdale .....	.....
Shepard	a200	Smithfield	503
Shepherdstown .....	.....	Smithroad	a25
Sheppards Ridge.....	.....	Smiths .....	.....
Sherbondy .....	.....	Smithville (P. O.)....	474
Sheridan	a200	Smithville (Station)..	.....
Sherman (Ashtabula) ..	.....	Smock .....	.....
Sherman (Summit)....	a100	Smyrna	a125
Sherodsville	926	Snodes	a25
Sherritts	a20	Snow Fork Junction. ....	.....
Sherwood	455	Snowville	a25
Shilling .....	.....	Snyder .....	.....
Shiloh	597	Socialville	a75
Shinn .....	.....	Sodom	a10
Shinrock	a75	Solon	a300
Ship	a50	Somerdale	a300
Shortcreek	a250	Samerset	1,124

Somerton	a250	Spokane	a25
Somerville	300	Spore	a50
Sonora	a200	Sport	a34
Sorg .....	.....	Spout Springs.....	.....
Sorrento .....	.....	Sprague .....	.....
Sosco .....	.....	Spratt	a25
South Akron.....	.....	Springboro	433
South Bantam.....	.....	Springdale	a400
South Bloomfield....	223	Springer	a25
South Bloomingville.	a100	Springfield (c. h.)...	38, 253
South Brooklyn (sub-	.....	Springhill	157
urb of Cleveland)...	2,343	Springlake	a30
South Charleston....	1,006	Springmills	a60
South Columbus.....	.....	Spring Mt.....	a100
South Euclid.....	.....	Springvalley	522
South Fincastle .....	.....	Springville	a100
Southington	a100	Sprucevale .....	.....
South Kirtland.....	.....	Squires .....	.....
South Lebanon.....	a500	Stacy .....	.....
South Loudonville...	.....	Stafford	a350
South Marion.....	.....	Stanhope .....	.....
South Milford.....	.....	Stanley (see Standley)	a50
South Newark.....	.....	Stanleyville	a60
South Newbury.....	a150	Stantontown	a50
South New Lyme....	a300	Stanwood	a10
South Olive.....	a150	Starkey .....	.....
Southpark	a75	Starr	a100
South Perry.....	a20	Startle	a100
Southpoint	281	State Line.....	.....
South Salem.....	264	Stateroad	a20
South Solon.....	319	State Soldiers' Home	.....
South Thompson....	a150	Station Fifteen.....	a45
South Warsaw.....	a50	Staunton	a200
South Webster.....	445	Steamburg .....	.....
Southworth	a50	Steam Corners.....	a50
South Zanesville....	.....	Steamtown .....	.....
Spafford .....	.....	Stedeke	a25
Spangler .....	.....	Steece	a25
Spanker	a150	Steel .....	.....
Spann	a150	Steeles .....	.....
Spargus .....	.....	Steelrun	a25
Sparta (Morrow)....	215	Steinmans .....	.....
Sparta (Stark).....	.....	Stella	a25
Specht .....	.....	Stelvideo .....	.....
Special	a50	Stephens	a30
Spellacy .....	.....	Sterling	a300
Spencer	a200	Steuben	a200
Spencers Station....	a60	Steubenville (c. h.)...	14, 349
Spencerville	1,874	Stewart	a200
Spicy .....	.....	Stewart Junction....	.....
Spiller	a25	Stewartsville	a25

Stillwater	a125	Summit Grade Siding	
Stillwater Junction... ..		Summithill	a25
Stillwell	a50	Summit Siding.....	
Stockport	376	Summit Station.....	a20
Stockton	a50	Summitville	a50
Stokes		Sumner	a25
Stone		Sunbury	464
Stonecreek	a200	Sundale	a50
Stonelick		Sunfish	
Stone Siding.....		Sunshine (P. O.)....	a25
Stoneville	a40	Sunshine (Station)... ..	
Stonyridge	a150	Sunside	
Storms	a25	Superior	
Stout	a300	Surprise	
Stoutsville	a282	Surryville	
Stovertown	a75	Sutton	
Strakers		Swaims Siding.....	
Strasburg	461	Swan	a125
Stratford	a25	Swancreek	a25
Streetsboro	a200	Swander	
Stringtown	a100	Swanders	a100
Strongsville	a250	Swanton	887
Struthers	a800	Swartz	a25
Stryker	1,206	Swazey	
Stubbs	a20	Sweden	
Subrosa		Sweetwine	a40
Success	a25	Swifts	a18
Suffield	a150	Swings	
Sugarcreek	a150	Swisshelm	
Sugar Creek.....		Switzer	a15
Sugargrove (Fair- field)	350	Sybene	
Sugar Grove (Mi- ami)		Sycamore	853
Sugarridge	a150	Sycamore Valley.....	a20
Sugartree	a50	Sylvania	617
Sugartree Ridge....	a200	Symmes	a100
Sugar Valley.....	a25	Symmes Corners....	a100
Suiter	a25	Syracuse	a1,256
Sullivan	a100		
Sullivants			
Sulphurgrove			
Sulphur Springs....	a500		
Summerfield	511		
Summerford	a500		
Summerside	a25		
Summit (Jackson)....			
Summit (Miami).....			
Summit (Ross).....			
Summit (Summit)....	a100		
Summit (Wayne)....			

T.

Tabor	a40
Tacoma	
Tadmor	a170
Tallmadge	a400
Tamah	a53
Tank Spur.....	
Tappan	a150
Tariff	a50
Tarlton	388
Tarsus	
Tawawa	a200

Taylor	a100	Tontogany	352
Taylors .....	.....	Torch	a150
Taylorsburg	a25	Toronto	3,526
Taylors Creek.....	a25	Townline .....	.....
Taylorville	543	Townsend .....	.....
Ted	a100	Townwood	a25
Tedrow	a200	Tracy	a130
Teegarden	a50	Tracys .....	.....
Teemes	a10	Trail .....	.....
Temperanceville	a100	Trail Run (Guernsey) .....	.....
Temple	a50	Trailrun (Monroe)... ..	a25
Terrace Park.....	290	Tranquility	a50
Terrehaute	a125	Transit .....	.....
Texas	a160	Trautman	a65
Thackery	a25	Trebeins	a50
Thatcher .....	.....	Tremont .....	.....
The Bend.....	a100	Tremont City.....	279
Thelma .....	.....	Trenton	387
Thivener	a125	Triadelphia	a50
Thomastown	a350	Trilby .....	.....
Thompson	a175	Trimble	625
Thompsons .....	.....	Trinity .....	.....
Thorn	374	Trinway	a300
Thornburg .....	.....	Triumph	a65
Thorndon .....	.....	Trimbley	a75
Thorndyke	a100	Trotwood	a200
Thorn Hill.....	.....	Trowbridge	a75
Thornport	a50	Troy (c. h.).....	5,881
Thornton	a25	Troyton	a25
Thornville	a405	Trumbull	a100
Thorps .....	.....	Trump .....	.....
Thrifton .....	.....	Truro .....	.....
Three Locks.....	.....	Tubbsville	a10
Thurman	a215	Tucson	a25
Thurston	a213	Tulip .....	.....
Tiffin (c. h.).....	10,989	Tunnel	a20
Tiger .....	.....	Tunnelhill (Coshoc-	.....
Tiltonsville	a300	ton)	a50
Tinney	a25	Tunnel Hill (Mon-	.....
Tippecanoe	300	roe) .....	.....
Tippecanoe City....	1,703	Tunnel No. 1.....	.....
Tipton	a40	Tunnel Siding (Bel-	.....
Tiro	293	mont) .....	.....
Tiverton	a65	Tunnel Siding (Perry) .....	.....
Tobasco	a130	Tuppers Plains.....	a100
Tobias .....	.....	Turkey .....	.....
Toboso	a50	Turkeyfoot Junction. ....	.....
Todds	a10	Turkeyfoot Mine.....	.....
Tokio	a25	Tuscarawas	412
Toledo (c. h.).....	131,822	Twentymile Stand....	a50
Toledo Junction.....	.....	Twilight .....	.....

Twin	a25
Twinsburg	a200
Tycoon	a25
Tylersville .....	.....
Tymochtee .....	.....
Tyner	a10
Tyrone .....	.....
Tyrrell .....	.....
Tyrrell Hill.....	562

U.

Uhrichsville	4,582
Ulric .....	.....
Uncas .....	.....
Union	1,282
Union Furnace.....	a200
Union Plains.....	a100
Unionport	a250
Union Station.....	a50
Uniontown	245
Unionvale .....	.....
Union Village.....	.....
Unionville	a500
Unionville Center...	259
Uniopolis	a475
Unity	a108
Uno .....	.....
Updegraff	a50
Upland .....	.....
Upper Sandusky (c. h.)	3,355
Upshur	a200
Ural	a25
Urbana (c. h.).....	6,808
Urbancrest .....	.....
Utica	826
Utley	a300
Utopia	a25

V.

Vales Mills.....	a87
Valley	a25
Valleycrossing .....	.....
Valleyford	a25
Valley Jc. (Hamilton) .....	.....
Valley Jc. (Tuscarawas) was) .....	.....
Valley Mills.....	.....
Vallonia .....	.....

Van .....	.....
Vanatta	a150
Vanburen	367
Vanceburg	a25
Vanceton	a25
Vandalia	284
Vanderhoof	a25
Vanlue	356
Vans Valley.....	a35
Vanwert (c. h.).....	6,422
Vances .....	.....
Vaughn .....	.....
Vaughnsville	a100
Venedocia	199
Venice	a180
Veracruz .....	.....
Verbena .....	.....
Vermilion	1,184
Vernon	a300
Vernon Junction....	a60
Versailles	1,478
Vester .....	.....
Vcsuvius .....	.....
Veto .....	.....
Vickers .....	.....
Vickery	a50
Victor	a25
Victoria	a25
Vienna	a800
Vienna Crossroads...	a250
Vigo	a125
Villa	a200
Vincent	a200
Vine	a50
Vineyard Hill.....	a100
Vinton	304
Vinton Station.....	a200
Violet (Mercer).....	a25
Violet (Ottawa).....	.....
Virgin .....	.....
Vorhees	a150
Vorhies .....	.....
Vulcan .....	.....

W.

Wabash	a75
Waco	a250
Wade	a50
Wadsworth	1,764

Waggoner Ripple....	a25	Waterloo	a125
Wagon Works.....	.....	Watertown	a200
Wagram .....	.....	Waterville	703
Wainwright (Jackson) .....	.....	Watneys .....	.....
Wainwright (Tuscarawas)	a100	Watkins	a70
Wait	a25	Watson	a25
Wakatomika (Coshocton)	a75	Watt	a10
Wakatomika (Muskingum) .....	.....	Wattsville	a40
Wakefield	a100	Wauseon (c. h.)....	2,148
Wakeman	a800	Waverly (c. h.)....	1,854
Walbridge	a250	Way	a20
Waldeck .....	.....	Wayland	a100
Waldo	278	Waynesburg	613
Wales	a40	Waynesfield	542
Walhonding	a150	Weathersfield .....	.....
Walkers	a50	Weavers Corners....	a50
Walkers Grove.....	.....	Weavers Station....	a150
Walkers Mill .....	.....	Webb .....	.....
Wallace Mills.....	a40	Webb Summit	a25
Waller	a250	Webster	204
Wallsburg	a30	Wegee .....	.....
Walnut	a25	Weidlers .....	.....
Walnutcreek	a150	Welcome	a75
Walnutgrove	a50	Weldon	a11
Walnutrun	a200	Welker Station....	.....
Walton	a75	Wellans .....	.....
Wamsley	a100	Wellersville	a50
Wanamaker .....	.....	Wellington	2,094
Wanda .....	.....	Wellman	a25
Wapakoneta	3,915	Wellston	8,045
Ward	a25	Wellsville	6,146
Warfel	a10	Wellsville Shop....	.....
Warner	a100	Welsh .....	.....
Warnock	a150	Welshfield	a200
Warren (c. h.)....	8,529	Wendelin	a15
Warrensburg	a100	Wengerlawn .....	.....
Warrensville	a100	Wesley	a25
Warrenton	a300	West	a30
Warsaw	428	West Alexandria....	740
Warsaw Junction....	.....	West Andover.....	a500
Warwick .....	.....	West Athens.....	.....
Washington (Guernsey)	374	West Austintown....	a300
Washington (Jacksonson)	5,751	West Baltimore	a350
Washingtonville	1,092	Westbank .....	.....
Wassie .....	.....	West Beaver.....	.....
Waterford	a120	West Bedford.....	a100
		West Berlin	a100
		Westboro	a300
		West Brookfield....	a678
		West Cairo.....	338
		West Canaan.....	a250

West Carlisle.....	a300	Westwood .....	.....
West Carrollton.....	987	West Woodville.....	a50
West Charleston.....	a120	Wetsel	a25
Westchester	a259	Weyers	a60
West Clarksfield.....	a100	Weymouth	a250
West Dayton.....	.....	Wharton (Scioto)....	439
West Dover.....	a25	Wharton (Wyandot)..	439
West Elkton.....	215	Wheat	a65
Western Star.....	148	Wheeler .....	.....
Westerville	1,462	Wheelersburg	a301
West Farmington....	516	Wheeling Creek.....	.....
Westfield	a200	Wheelock .....	.....
West Florence.....	a50	Whetstone .....	.....
Westhope	a50	Whigville	a75
West Independence..	a200	Whipple	a75
West Jefferson.....	803	Whisler	a50
West Junction.....	.....	Whitacres .....	.....
West Lafayette.....	a500	Whitecottage	a250
West Lancaster.....	a200	Whitefox	a50
Westland	a25	Whitehouse	621
West Lebanon.....	a150	Whiteoak	a19
West Leipsic.....	346	White Sulphur.....	a25
West Liberty.....	1,236	Whitewater .....	.....
West Lodi.....	a300	Whitfield .....	.....
West Loudonville....	.....	Whitmans .....	.....
West Manchester....	384	Whitmore	a10
West Mansfield.....	875	Whitney .....	.....
West Marietta.....	.....	Whittlesey	a150
West Mecca.....	a100	Wick	a100
West Mentor.....	a50	Wickliffe	a250
West Middleburg (see		Widowville	a60
Middleburg)	288	Wiggonville	a41
West Millgrove.....	236	Wights .....	.....
West Milton.....	904	Wigner	a25
Westminster (P. O.).	a350	Wilberforce	a25
Westminster (Station)	.....	Wildare	a25
West Newton.....	a100	Wiley .....	.....
Weston	953	Wilgus	a25
Westpark	a50	Wilhelm .....	.....
Westpoint	a25	Wilkesville	223
West Richfield.....	a900	Wilkins	a150
West Rushville.....	161	Willard	a200
West Salem.....	656	Willettville	a50
West Sonora.....	a200	Williamsburg	1,002
West Toledo.....	.....	Williams Center....	a100
West Union (c. h.)..	1,033	Williamsfield	a300
West Unity.....	897	Williamsport (P. O.).	547
Westview	a200	Williamsport (Sta.)..	.....
Westville	a300	Williamstown	a50
West Wheeling.....	444	Williston	a125
West Williamsfield..	a930	Willoughby	1,753

Young	a25	Zeigers Siding.....	.....
Young Hickory.....	a50	Zelda	a25
Youngstown (c. h.)..	44,885	Zeno	a40
Youngsville	a100	Zimmer .....	.....
Z.		Zimmerman	a150
		Ziontown .....	.....
		Zoar	290
Zaleski	577	Zoar Station.....	a100
Zanesfield	278	Zone	a10
Zanesville (c. h.)....	23,538	Zuber .....	.....
Zeal	a25	Zuck	a50

NAMES OF LAKES, RIVERS, CREEKS, ETC.

Ashtabula River,	Dog Creek,
Auglaize River,	Eagle Creek,
Bad Creek,	Eagle Creek,
Banta Creek,	Eagle Creek,
Bear Creek,	Four Mile Creek,
Beaver Creek,	Franklin Creek,
Beaver Creek,	Gahanna River,
Beaver Creek,	Grand Reservoir,
Beaver Creek,	Grand River,
Big Creek,	Green Creek,
Big Darby Creek,	Greenville Creek,
Big Walnut Creek,	Harrison Creek,
Black Fork Mohican River,	Hoaglin Creek,
Black River,	Hocking River,
Blanchard River,	Honey Creek,
Blue Creek,	Huron River,
Blue Creek,	Indian Creek,
Blues Creek,	Indian Creek,
Blush Creek, East Fork,	Lewiston Reservoir,
Bokes Creek,	Licking Creek,
Branch Creek,	Licking River,
Bridge Creek,	Little Miami Creek,
Brush Creek,	Little Miami River,
Brush Creek,	Little Muskingum River,
Brush Creek,	Little Scioto River,
Chagrin River,	Little Yellow Creek,
Clear Creek,	Long Creek,
Clear Fork Mohican River,	Loramie Reservoir,
Conneaut River,	Loramie River,
Crooked Creek,	Maddox Creek,
Cuyahoga River,	Mahoning River,
Darby Creek,	Massicks Creek,
Deer Creek,	Maumee Bay,

Maumee River,	Saint Mary's River,
Miami River, Great,	Salt Creek,
Miami River, Little,	Sandusky Bay,
Middle Brook,	Sandusky River,
Mill Creek,	Scioto River,
Mohican River,	Shaw Creek,
Mosquito River,	Six Mile Creek,
Mud Creek,	Six Mile Reservoir,
Muddy Creek,	South Turkey Foot Creek,
Muddy Fork Mohican River,	Spring Fork Darby Creek,
Muskingum River,	Stillwater River,
Nettle Lake,	Stonelick Creek,
Nine Mile Creek,	Storms Creek,
Ohio River,	Storms Creek,
Olentangy River,	Sugar Creek,
Ottawa River,	Sugar Creek,
Otter Creek,	Sunfish Creek,
Paint Creek,	Swan Creek,
Plum Creek,	Symmes Creek,
Pond Run,	Tiffin River,
Portage River,	Todds Fork Little Miami
Portage River, East Branch,	River,
Portage River, West Branch,	Toussaint Creek,
Prairie Creek,	Town Creek,
Raccoon Creek,	Turtle Creek,
Rock Creek,	Twin Creek,
Rocky Fork Mohican River,	Tymochtee River,
Rocky Fork Paint Creek,	Vermilion River,
Rocky River,	Whetstone River,
Rush Creek,	White Water River.
Saint Joseph River,	

RAILROADS OPERATING IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

Akron, Bedford & Cleveland Railroad (electric),
 Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit Company (electric),
 Alliance & Northern Railroad,
 Ann Arbor Railroad,
 Ashland & Wooster Railway,
 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,
 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad,
 Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railway,
 Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway,
 Cincinnati & Westwood Railway,
 Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth Railroad,
 Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway,
 Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railway,

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad (Queen
& Crescent Route),
Cincinnati Northern Railway,
Cincinnati Northwestern Railway,
Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad,
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway,
Cleveland, Berea, Elyria & Oberlin Railway (electric),
Cleveland & Marietta Railway,
Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad,
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway,
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway,
Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Railroad (electric),
Cleveland, Terminal & Valley Railway,
Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Valley Railway,
Columbus, Wellston & Southern Railroad,
Dayton & Union Railroad,
Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati Railroad,
Detroit & Lima Northern Railway,
Eastern Ohio Railroad,
Erie Railroad,
Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western Railway,
Hillsboro Railroad,
Hocking Valley Railway,
Iron Railway,
Lake Erie & Western Railroad (now Lake Shore & Michi-
gan Southern Railway),
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway,
Lakeside & Marblehead Railroad,
Lorain Street Railway (electric),
Lorain & Cleveland Railway (electric),
Marietta, Hocking & Northern Railway,
Michigan Central Railroad,
Middletown & Cincinnati Railroad,
New York, Chicago & Saint Louis Railroad,
Norfolk & Western Railway,
Ohio River & Lake Erie Railroad,
Ohio Southern Railroad,
Pennsylvania Company,
Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad,
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad,
Pittsburgh & Western Railway,
Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western Railway,
Salem Railroad,
Sandusky, Milan & Norwalk Electric Railway,
Toledo & Ohio Central Extension Railroad,
Toledo & Ohio Central Railway,
Toledo, Bowling Green & Fremont Railway (electric),
Toledo, Saint Louis & Kansas City Railroad,
Wabash Railroad,
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad,
Zanesville & Ohio River Railway.

Chapter XX

COUNTY SKETCHES

ADAMS COUNTY.

ADAMS county is located in the south-central portion of the state and fronts on the Ohio river. It was formed July 10th, 1797, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair and was one of the four counties into which the Northwest Territory was divided. It was named in honor of John Adams, second president of the United States. The area of Adams county is 488 square miles, nearly all of which is broken and hilly; the population in 1820 was 10,406, and in 1900 it was 26,328. It was settled by both Americans and foreigners, the former coming mainly from Virginia and Kentucky and the latter chiefly from North Ireland.

Farming is the chief occupation, and in addition to the cereals, large quantities of tobacco are grown. The first settlement made in the county was Manchester in 1790. This settlement was planned by Colonel Nathaniel Massie in order that he could better guide and protect a party of surveyors. To each of the first 25

families joining the settlement was given two lots and one hundred acres of land.

The county seat is West Union which is situated on a high hill about ten miles back from the Ohio river; its population in 1900 was 1,033. West Union is the only county seat in the state that is not reached by one or more railroads.

Adams county was the home of the Mound Builders, the Indians and the earliest settlers of the state, but in spite of these facts it is still far below the general average of the other counties of Ohio.

ALLEN COUNTY.

Allen county is located near the western boundary of the state and a little north of the center. It was formed April 1, 1820, and was named in honor of Colonel Allen of the war of 1812.

The western part of the county is very low and flat while the eastern portion is a gently rolling plain. Allen county has an area of 447 square miles; its population in 1830 was 578, in 1900, 47,976. Its greatest wealth is in its gas and oil fields which are being fully developed. Farming is the leading industry, and while all the cereals are grown, corn is the leading farm product.

Lima is the county seat and is located in the central part of the county. It is a great railroad center, and the seat of numerous thriving factories, among which are paper mills and engine factories. Its population in 1900 was 21,723.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland county is located a little northeast from the center of the state and was formed February 26, 1846. The southern portion of the county is hilly while the remainder is a rolling plain. The soil is very fertile except on the higher hills, where it is a sandy loam. Vast quantities of all the cereals are grown and fruit-growing is carried on successfully to a great extent.

Ashland county has an area of 437 square miles, and its population in 1850 was 22,951, and in 1900, 21,184, which shows a slight decrease in the past half century.

Ashland, the county seat, is located in the center of the county, and was laid out in 1815 and called Uniontown. The city was founded by William Montgomery, and its name was changed in honor of Henry Clay who had a country seat named Ashland, near Lexington, Kentucky.

The people of Ashland county, like many other people, are very patriotic, and they have the honor of giving to the Union army the state's first volunteer in the war of the rebellion. This volunteer was Lorin Andrews who was a great scholar and educator as well as a soldier. He was born in 1819, and died in 1861 of typhoid fever while with the army in West Virginia.

ASHTABULA COUNTY.

Astabula county is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the state, and has a small frontage on Lake Erie. It is among the older counties of the state, being established in 1807. The county was named from the Ashtabula river, an Indian name meaning *Fish* river. The surface is low and level along the lake, and the remainder is undulating.

The area of Astabula county is 700 square miles, and the population in 1820 was 7,369, and in 1900, 51,448.

Jefferson, the county seat, is located in the center of the county and had a population in 1900 of 1,319.

ATHENS COUNTY.

Athens county is located in the south-eastern part of the state and has a small frontage on

the Ohio river. It was formed March 1, 1805, from Washington county. The surface, with the exception of the river valleys, is broken and hilly, but the soil is very fertile. The county is very rich in mineral wealth having extensive deposits of both iron and coal. It ranks second to the other counties of the state in the production of coal, being surpassed only by Perry county.

The area of Athens county is 485 square miles, and the population in 1820 was 6,342, and in 1900, 38,730.

Athens, the county seat, had a population in 1900 of 3,066. The University of Athens conferred its first degree in 1815. While the attendance at the University has always been small, it has done a vast amount of good to the state.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

Auglaize county is located near the western border of the state and a little north of the center. It was organized in 1848 from portions of the surrounding counties. The northwestern part of the county is low and swampy while the remainder is rolling.

The area of Auglaize county is 398 square miles and its population in 1850 was 11,341, and in 1900, 31,192.

Wapakoneta, the county seat, had a population in 1900 of 3,915. It is located in the oil and gas belt, and is surrounded by a wealthy agricultural district. The manufacture of wooden articles is carried on extensively at Wapakoneta, and among other articles, vast numbers of churns are made.

BELMONT COUNTY.

Belmont county is located in the eastern part of the state and fronts on the Ohio river. It was established by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, September 7, 1801, and was the ninth county formed in the Northwest Territory.

The name Belmont is of French origin and signifies fine mountain. The surface is rugged and broken yet very productive. The area is 520 square miles and the population in 1820 was 20,329, and in 1900, 60,875.

St. Clairsville, the county seat, had a population in 1900 of 1,210. Its chief attraction is a magnificent court house erected at a cost of \$200,000.00.

BROWN COUNTY.

Brown county is located in the southwestern part of the state and fronts on the Ohio river.

It was formed in 1817 and was named in honor of General Jacob Brown of the war of 1812. The surface of Brown county is mainly level, with the exception of the Ohio hills along the river. Stock raising in the northern part, and farming in the southern part are carried on extensively.

The area of Brown county is 460 square miles, and the population in 1820 was 13,367, and in 1900, 28,237.

Georgetown, the county seat, had a population in 1900 of 1,529. It will always be remembered as the boyhood home of U. S. Grant.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Butler county is located in the southwestern part of the state and was formed from Hamilton county in 1803, and named in honor of General Butler of Revolutionary fame.

The area of Butler county is 475 square miles and the population in 1820 was 21,755, and in 1900, 56,870.

Hamilton, the county seat, had a population in 1900 of 23,914, and is a great manufacturing city. Butler county is one of the richest counties of the state, and has often been called "the garden spot of the state."

CARROLL COUNTY.

Carroll county lies near the eastern boundary of the state and a little north of the center. It was organized in 1832-33 from the surrounding counties. The inhabitants of Carroll county are mainly descendants from emigrants from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The population in 1840 was 18,108, and in 1900, 16,811. The area of Carroll county is 401 square miles of which the surface is broken and hilly. The county was named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Indiana, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Carrollton, the county seat, is a thriving little city located near the center of the county; in 1900 it had a population of 1,271.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Champaign county is located in the west-central portion of the state, and was formed March 1, 1805. The county has a varied surface consisting of plains, prairies, broken regions and hills.

The area of Champaign county is 447 square miles; its population in 1820 was 8,479, and in 1900, 26,642.

Urbana, the county seat, is a thriving little city with a population in 1900 of 6,808. While it has some distinction in manufacturing it is more noted as a commercial center being located in a wealthy region.

Champaign county has taken an active part in the political world for a number of years. So early as 1840 Urbana was the scene of a great convention. The convention was held September 15 in the interest of General Harrison, and from one of the banners carried in the parade bearing the motto, "The People is Oll Korrekt," was taken the abbreviation O. K. which is used so much at present.

CLARK COUNTY.

Clark county is also located in the west-central portion of the state and was named in honor of General George Rogers Clark so famous in pioneer times. It was organized March 1, 1817, from the surrounding counties. The first settlement made within the present county was on Mad river at Chribb's Station in the spring of 1796.

Clark county is one of the most fertile of the state and farming is carried on in an extensive manner. Its area is 393 square miles and its

population in 1820 was 9,553, and in 1900 it was 58,939.

Piqua, an old Indian village, was situated on Mad river about five miles west of Springfield. It was the birthplace of the famous chief Tecumseh, who aided the English in the War of 1812. After the battle of Lake Erie, when General Proctor was preparing to leave the lake region, Tecumseh made his last appeal to the English, and the eloquence of his address makes it worthy of reproduction in this county sketch.

Tecumseh's Speech.

"Father, listen to your children! You have them now all before you.

"The war before this our British father gave the hatchet to his red children, when our old chiefs were alive. They are now dead. In that war our father was thrown upon his back by the Americans and our father took them by the hand without our knowledge, and we are afraid that our father will do so again at this time.

"Summer before last, when I came forward with my red brethren and was ready to take up the hatchet in favor of our British father, we were told not to be in a hurry, that he had not yet determined to fight the Americans.

"Listen! when war was declared our father stood up and gave us the tomahawk and told

us that he was then ready to strike the Americans; that he wanted our assistance, and that we would certainly get our lands back which the Americans had taken from us.

“Listen! you told us at that time to bring forward our families to this place, and we did so; and you promised to take care of them, and they should want for nothing, while the men would go and fight the enemy; that we need not trouble ourselves about the enemy’s garrisons; that we knew nothing about them, and that our father would attend to that part of the business. You also told your red children that you would take good care of your garrison here, which made our hearts glad.

“Listen! when we were last in the Rapids it is true we gave you little assistance. It is hard to fight people who live like ground-hogs.

“Father, listen! our fleet has gone out; we know they have fought; we have heard the great guns; but we know nothing of what has happened to our father with one arm. Our ships have gone one way, and we are much astonished to see our father tying up everything and preparing to run away the other without letting his red children know what his intentions are. You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands; it made our hearts glad to hear that was your wish. Our great father, the king, is

the head, and you represent him. You always told us you would never draw your foot off British ground; but now, father, we see that you are drawing back, and we are sorry to see our father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat dog, that carries his tail on its back and, when affrighted, drops it between its legs and runs off.

"Father, listen! the Americans have not yet defeated us by land; neither are we sure that they have done so by water; we therefore wish to remain here and fight our enemy, should they make their appearance. If they defeat us, we will then retreat with our father.

"At the battle of the Rapids, last war, the Americans certainly defeated us, and when we returned to our father's fort at that place the gates were shut against us. We were afraid that it would now be the case; but instead of that we now see our British father preparing to march out of his garrison.

"Father, you have got the arms and ammunition which our great father sent for his red children. If you have an idea of going away, give them to us, and you may go and welcome, for us. Our lives are in the hands of the Great Spirit. We are determined to defend our lands, and if it be his will we wish to leave our bones upon them."

Tecumseh entered the battle of the Thames with a strong conviction that he should not survive it. Further flight he deemed disgraceful, while the hope of victory in the impending action was feeble and distant. He, however, heroically resolved to achieve the latter or die in the attempt. With this determination he took his stand among his followers, raised the war-cry and boldly met the enemy. From the commencement of the attack on the Indian line his voice was distinctly heard by his followers, animating to deeds worthy of the race to which they belonged. When that well-known voice was heard no longer above the din of arms, the battle ceased. The British troops having already surrendered, and the gallant leader of the Indians having fallen, they gave up the contest and fled. A short distance from where Tecumseh fell the body of his friend and brother-in-law, Wasego-boah, was found. They had often fought side by side, and now, in front of their men, bravely battling the enemy, they side by side closed their mortal career.

Springfield, the county seat, is 43 miles west of Columbus on the old National Pike. It was laid out in 1803 by James Demint, and the site chosen was a beautiful and fertile country. Its population in 1900 was 38,253, and her fame exceeds that of other cities many times her size.

Not only in the United States are the products of her factories known and used, but in England, Germany, France, Russia and other foreign countries where grass and grain grow, and where the refining and wholesome influence of civilization call upon the genius of the inventor and the skill of the artisan to lighten and enliven toil, may be found the finished products of Springfield workshops, from ideas conceived by the minds of Springfield's inventors. In all the great grain and grass growing regions of the world may be seen the Springfield reapers and mowers gathering in the world's harvest, and in every civilized land may be found one or many of the products of her factories which are ever increasing in both number and size.

CLERMONT COUNTY.

Clermont county is located in the southwestern part of the state and it fronts on the Ohio river. It was established December 9, 1800, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, and was named in honor of Clermont, France. The surface is generally broken, and decidedly hilly in the southern part.

The area of Clermont county is 496 square miles and its population in 1820 was 15,820, and in 1900, 31,610,

Batavia is the county seat and its population in 1900 was 1,020.

Point Pleasant, a little village on the Ohio river about 25 miles above Cincinnati, will always be noted as the birthplace of General U. S. Grant, who was born April 27, 1822, at that place.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Clinton county was formed in 1810, and was named in honor of George Clinton who was vice president of the United States, and the originator of the canal systems of New York and Ohio.

Clinton county is located in the southwestern part of the state, and has an area of 384 square miles. The surface is mainly level and includes some prairie land. The soil is very productive, and is well adapted to corn and grass.

The population of Clinton county in 1820 was 8,085, and in 1900 it was 24,202. The county seat is Wilmington with a population in 1900 of 3,613.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

Columbiana county was formed March 25th, 1803. The name is a compound one formed from Columbus and Ana. The southern part of

the county is broken and hilly while the northern portion is more level. This county is located on the eastern border of the state somewhat north of the center. It is in the best agricultural region of the state and is also rich in minerals. Coal, iron ore, lime and building stones are found in vast quantities.

Farming, stock raising and mining are the leading occupations.

The area of Columbiana county is 538 square miles, and the population in 1820 was 22,033, and in 1900, 68,590. Lisbon is the county seat, and had a population in 1900 of 3,330. East Liverpool on the Ohio river is the largest city in the county, and the seat of extensive factories. Wellsville is also an important city, and is located on the Ohio river at the mouth of Yellow creek.

COSHOCTON COUNTY.

Coshocton county is located in the east-central portion of the state, and was formed April 1, 1811. The county was formerly inhabited by numerous tribes of the Delaware Indians who had a village where the city of Coshocton now stands, called Goschachgunk, from which name Coshocton was derived. The Indian village con-

sisted of two rows of huts with a street between them. The village possessed a large council house in which were discussed, by the ablest Indian chiefs, momentous questions affecting the very lives of all people living in that portion of the state. On one occasion as many as 700 warriors met around the council fires at Cochocton.

The surface of Coshocton county is varied. A large portion of the county consists of fertile alluvial plains which are bordered by the most worthless sandstone hills. Coshocton county is also rich in minerals. The Coshocton coal grades second to no soft coal in the state. A superior quality of fire clay is also found within the county, and natural gas is abundant.

The area of Coshocton county is 550 square miles, and its population in 1880 was 26,642, and in 1900, 29,337. Mining, manufacturing, farming and stock raising are the leading occupations of the people. The county has long been noted for its numerous well-bred horses.

Coshocton, the county seat, occupies the site of the old Indian village at the once famous "Forks of the Muskingum." It is a beautiful little city with some eight or more thousand inhabitants. Miles of its streets are paved and the entire city is well lighted. It was among the first cities of the nation to install a public

heating station capable of heating the entire city by means of circulating hot water.

While Coshocton is the seat of various factories, such as paper mills, potteries, glass factories, steel works and vehicle factories, the city has been made famous throughout the world by its vast production of "Advertising novelties."

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Crawford county was established April 1, 1820, from Indian territory ceded to the United States by the Indians, September 29th, 1817.

Crawford county is located in the north-central part of the state; its surface is generally level, including, in the southern part, some beautiful prairie lands.

The area of Crawford county is 393 square miles, and its population in 1830 was 4,788, and in 1900, 33,915. Bucyrus, the county seat, is located on the Sandusky river; it is a thriving little city with numerous factories, and had a population in 1900 of 6,560.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Cuyahoga county was organized in the spring of 1810; it was formerly a part of Geauga

county. The name "Cuyahoga" is derived from that river and signifies crooked. The surface is level or slightly rolling, and the soil is principally clayey loam.

Cuyahoga county produces a great variety of fine fruits, as well as all other farm products. Its area is 480 square miles, and its population in 1840 was 26,512, and in 1900, 439,120.

Cleveland, the county seat, is the largest city in the state, and had a population in 1900 of 381,768.

Berea, 12 miles southwest of Cleveland, is the seat of the Baldwin University and the German Wallace College. Berea is also made famous by the sandstone, first discovered there, which is known as the Berea Grit.

DARKE COUNTY.

Darke county is located on the western border of the state, slightly south of the center. It was established in 1817 and has an area of 600 square miles. Its population in 1820 was 3,717, and in 1900, 42,532.

Darke county is mainly a beautiful prairie with a black fertile soil almost inexhaustible. A portion of the county was formerly covered by a dense forest. Owing to the fertility of the

soil, farming is the leading industry and vast quantities of corn, oats and wheat are produced annually.

Greenville, the county seat, is a grand old historic place of some six or eight thousand people. It occupies the site of Fort Greenville which was constructed by Wayne in December, 1793. It has often been the scene of great Indian councils of various tribes, and of numerous treaties between the Indians and whites.

DEFIANCE COUNTY.

Defiance county was established March 4, 1845. It is located in the extreme northwestern portion of the state, and was formed from the surrounding counties. Defiance county is located within the Black Swamp, and is drained by three rivers, the Auglaize, the Tiffin and the Maumee. This county was formerly a vast swamp covered with a dense forest, but both forest and swamp are fast giving way, and it is rapidly becoming one of the foremost agricultural counties of the state.

The area of Defiance county is 414 square miles, and its population in 1840 was 2,818, and in 1900, 26,387. The county was named in honor

of the historic Fort Defiance which was built at the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers.

Defiance, the county seat, is built on the site of the old fort and had in 1900 a population of 7,579.

Defiance was the home of the Wyandot and Shawnee Indians. There was born the famous chief Pontiac, and there were held many councils of great moment. As early as the summer of 1794, when General Wayne invaded that region, he found vegetables of every kind in abundance and more than a thousand acres of corn under cultivation.

The Defiance of to-day is a thriving modern city with varied manufacturing interests, and is surrounded by a wealthy farm region.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delaware county was established February 10, 1808, and was formerly the northern portion of Franklin county. The county is watered and drained by the Scioto river and its tributaries, which cross the county from north to south. The surface of Delaware county is level, and the soil is clay except in the river valleys where it is a fertile black loam.

This county has an area of 452 square miles,

and had a population in 1840 of 22,060, and in 1900, 26,401. The county was named in honor of the famous Delaware Indians who once resided there and raised extensive corn crops on the surrounding country.

Delaware, the county seat, is situated 24 miles north of Columbus, and had a population in 1900 of 7,940. Aside from its varied manufacturing interests, it is the seat of the Ohio Wesleyan University, long since made famous by its efficient work. The city is also famous for its numerous mineral springs having medicinal value; among these are the white sulphur, black sulphur, magnesia, and iron. The city will further be remembered as the birthplace of Rutherford B. Hayes, the 19th president of the United States

ERIE COUNTY.

In 1838 the counties of Huron and Sandusky were divided and Erie county was formed. It is located in the north-central part of the state and borders on Lake Erie. The surface of Erie county is apparently level although it is a gentle slope which reaches, in the southern part of the county, an elevation of 150 feet above the lake's level. The soil is very fertile, and farming is one of the leading industries. In addition to

ordinary farm products, vast quantities of fruit are grown. The heavy fogs and warm breezes from the lake protect the fruit against the late frosts which are so damaging farther inland. Apples, pears, grapes and small fruits are grown extensively.

The area of Erie county is 260 square miles, and its population in 1840 was 12,457, while in 1900 it was 37,650. The county was named in honor of the Erie Indians who once resided in the region of the lake.

Erie county is located in that portion of the Western Reserve known as "the fire lands." This land was given by the state of Connecticut to the sufferers from fire occasioned by the British invasion of that state. Inexhaustible supplies of valuable limestone are found in the northern part of the county, and are used in the construction of magnificent buildings. This limestone is exported to all parts of the country where elegant buildings are being erected.

Sandusky, the county seat, is a great commercial center and manufacturing city with a population in 1900 of 19,664.

Milan, a prosperous little town 12 miles from Sandusky, will ever remain noted as the birth-place of the famous electrician Thomas Alvin Edison.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Fairfield county is located a little southeast from the center of the state, and is so named on account of its beautiful landscape. It is among the older counties of the state, being established December 9, 1800, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair. The surface is badly broken in the southern portion of the county where the soil is sterile, while the northern portion is level and fertile.

Sandstone quarries of vast proportions are operated in the county and the stone is sent to all parts of the county for building purposes.

The area of Fairfield county is 474 square miles, and the population in 1820 was 16,508, while in 1900 it was 34,259.

When this county was first explored by the white settlers it was occupied by the Wyandot Indians, who had a large town, called Tarhe, near the present city of Lancaster.

Lancaster, the county seat, was laid out in 1800, by Ebenezer Zane, the maker of the famous "Zane's Trace," which passed through that region. The town was first called New Lancaster, in honor of the early settlers who came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Lancaster is a modern city with numerous manufacturing industries, and a population in 1900 of 8,991. It

was among the first cities of the state to develop natural gas which is found in that locality in vast quantities.

The city of Lancaster will always remain famous as the early home of two illustrious families, the Ewings and Shermans. Their fame is already national and needs no further mention here.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Fayette county was established in the spring of 1810, and was formerly a part of Ross and Highland counties. It is located a little southwest from the center of the state, and has a level surface and a fertile loamy soil with a subsoil of clay.

Since Fayette county has been ditched and drained it has become a most fertile and productive farm region. The raising of fine stock has become a leading industry, and the fine horses and cattle of Fayette county have become noted throughout the state.

The area of Fayette county is 398 square miles, and its population in 1860 was 15,935, while in 1900 it was 21,725.

Washington Court House, the county seat, is a prosperous and modern city with a population in 1900 of 5,151.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklin county was established April 30, 1803, and was formerly a part of Ross county. The county was named in honor of the first great American, Benjamin Franklin, who died in 1790 at the age of 84 years.

This county has a clay soil and a level surface and is well adapted to farming. Some of the finest farms of the state are located in the river valleys in Franklin county.

Franklin county is located near the center of the state and has an area of 524 square miles; its population in 1820 was 10,300, while in 1900 it was 164,460.

Columbus, the county seat and state capital, had a population in 1900 of 125,560, and is a great commercial center and the seat of the Ohio State University and other great institutions of learning. The state also has located at Columbus various institutions for the benefit of its unfortunate subjects; among these institutions is found an asylum for the insane, an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, an institution for the education of the blind, an institution for the feeble-minded youth, and the Ohio penitentiary. All these institutions, and others, are maintained by the state at an enormous expense.

FULTON COUNTY.

Fulton county is located on the northern boundary of the state west of Lake Erie. It was established February 28, 1850, and was formerly a part of Lucas, Henry and Williams counties. Its surface is generally undulating and it is well watered and drained by the tributaries of the Maumee river.

The area of Fulton county is 402 square miles, and its population in 1850 was 7,780, while in 1900 it was 22,801.

Wauseon, the county seat, was named from an Indian chief, and is a thriving little city 32 miles west of Toledo; it had a population in 1900 of 2,148. Fayette, near the border of Michigan, is a thriving little town of about 1,000 inhabitants; it is surrounded by a fertile farming section.

GALLIA COUNTY.

Gallia county was formerly a portion of Washington county, and was established April 30, 1803. It is located in the southeastern portion of the state on the Ohio river, and was settled by the French from whom it received its name, Gallia, which is an ancient name meaning France.

Most of the surface of Gallia county is badly broken, and the soil is a sandy loam, with the exception of the valleys which are of an alluvial formation and very fertile.

The area of Gallia county is 441 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 7,098, while in 1900 it was 27,918.

Gallipolis, the county seat, was among the first settlements made in the state, being settled in 1791 by a colony direct from France. Gallipolis is located on the Ohio river and is a prosperous little city with a population in 1900 of 5,432.

GEAUGA COUNTY.

Geauga county is located in the northeastern portion of the state, and was formerly a portion of Trumbull county. Its name was derived from the Indian word "Sheauga," which means "raccoon."

The surface of Geauga county is generally rolling, and the soil is fairly fertile being composed mainly of clay in many localities. Farming and stock raising is a leading industry.

The area of Geauga county is 400 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 7,791, while in 1900 it was 14,744.

Chardon, the county seat, is a prosperous

little city with a population in 1900 of 1,360. The manufacturing of a high grade of cheese is a leading industry, and more than one-third of all the maple syrup made in the state is produced in Geauga county.

GREENE COUNTY.

Greene county is located in the southwestern part of the state and was formed May 1, 1803; it was formerly a portion of Hamilton and Ross counties.

The surface of the western part of Greene county is rolling, while the eastern part is level. The soil is fertile and farming and stock raising are carried on extensively. The stone quarries of Greene county are among the most valuable in the state, producing as they do, a fine grade of limestone, and near Xenia, a beautiful variegated marble.

The area of Greene county is 416 square miles, and the population in 1820 was 10,509, while in 1900 it was 31,613.

Xenia, the county seat, is a prosperous manufacturing city with a population in 1900 of 8,696. Xenia is also the seat of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home." Xenia will further be remembered as the home of four distin-

guished literary gentlemen, — William D. Gallagher, Coates Kinney, William D. Howells, and Whitelaw Reid.

GUERNSEY COUNTY.

Guernsey county is among the older ones of the state and was organized in March, 1810. It was named in honor of the Guernsey Isles by a number of distinguished emigrants who had come from that far-off land in search of wealth and freedom. The area is 517 square miles, of which two-thirds is highlands and the remaining third fertile creek bottoms. The population of Guernsey county in 1820 was 9,292, and in 1900 it was 34,425. Farming and stock raising are the leading industries and much fine wool is grown. Beef cattle, horses and swine are raised in vast numbers. The coal mines of Guernsey county are among the most important of the state, and the Cambridge coal is known throughout the land as a superior quality of soft coal. The coal fields of Guernsey county are being developed very rapidly in all localities. In the northern part of the county, in the vicinity of Bird's Run, two new mines have recently been put into operation and before the close of 1904 the third mine in that locality will be in operation.

Cambridge is the county seat and is located on Wills creek in the west-central part of the county. Cambridge had in 1904 a population of 11,000 inhabitants. Manufacturing is one of the leading industries of the city. A tin plate mill, two rolling mills, and a large glass factory furnish employment for a large number.

Guernsey county appears to have been settled by individuals from various regions. Virginia sent her loyal sons to join the Guernsey men at Wills creek. The Massachusetts Yankees with the Pennsylvania Dutch, located in the southwest, while Quakers from North Carolina and Pennsylvania gathered in the southeast. A portion of the northern part of the county is settled by the Irish while two townships in the southern part are settled by families from New Jersey, that are direct descendants of the Hessians. The descendants of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame, are residents of this county, and the man who holds the second oar in the painting of "Perry's Victory" was "Fighting Bill Reed," also a Guernsey county man.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Hamilton county occupies the southwestern corner of the state, and was established January

2, 1790, being the second county formed from the Northwest Territory. The surface of this county is diversified; the soil of the highlands is clay while that of the valleys is an alluvial deposit. Farming is a leading occupation, and vast quantities of small fruits and vegetables are grown.

The area of Hamilton county is 400 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 31,764, while in 1900 it was 409,479.

Cincinnati, the county seat, is the second largest city in the state, and had a population in 1900 of 325,902; it is located on the Ohio river and is one of the greatest commercial and manufacturing centers in the United States.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Hancock county is located a little northwest from the center of the state, and was named in honor of John Hancock. It was established April 1, 1820. The surface is level and the soil remarkably fertile, making it one of the finest farming regions of the state.

The area of Hancock county is 522 square miles, and its population in 1840 was 10,099, and in 1900, 41,993.

Findlay, the county seat, is a great commer-

cial and manufacturing center. The gas wells of Findlay are among the most famous in the world, and the gas is used for heating and lighting as well as for manufacturing every known article requiring excessive heat.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Hardin county was organized January 8, 1833, and was formerly owned by the Indians. It is located a little northwest from the center of the state, and has, in general, a level surface with marked undulations in some parts. The soil is very fertile being composed of a loam mixed with clay and limestone. It formerly supported dense forests which have recently been removed.

The area of Hardin county is 425 square miles, and its population in 1840 was only 4,583, while in 1900 it was 31,187.

Kenton, the county seat, was named in honor of Simon Kenton, a friend and benefactor of his race. It is a prosperous city with a population in 1900 of 6,852.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Harrison county is located in the east-central portion of the state, and was formerly a

part of Tuscarawas and Jefferson counties. It was established January 1, 1814, and was named in honor of William Henry Harrison. The surface of Harrison county is badly broken making valuable grazing tracts where large numbers of sheep are kept.

The area of Harrison county is 405 square miles, and the population in 1820 was 14,345, while in 1900 it was 20,686.

Cadiz, the county seat, is a very wealthy little city with a population in 1900 of 1,755. — Scio, a small town situated nine miles north of Cadiz, is the seat of the famous Scio College which has done so much for the Ohio youths. The oil fields in the vicinity of Scio have recently been developed, and a number of producing wells are in operation.

But Harrison county, and the hamlet of New Rumley, will always remain noted as the birth-place of her illustrious son, General George A. Custer, whose life went out in his last great fight with the Indians on the Little Big Horn river in Montana.

HENRY COUNTY.

Henry county is located in the northwestern part of the state and was formed from Indian

lands April 1, 1820, and named in honor of the statesman and orator, Patrick Henry.

Henry county is within the famous "Black Swamp" region, and has a level surface and a fertile soil. Farming is a leading occupation, and all kinds of farm products are produced in large quantities. Its area is 420 square miles, and its population in 1840 was only 2,492, while in 1900 it was 27,282.

Napoleon, the county seat, is on the Maumee river, and had in 1900 a population of 3,639.

Girty's Point, about five miles above Napoleon, was for a time the residence of the notorious renegade, Simon Girty.

HIGHLAND COUNTY.

Highland county is located in the southwestern part of the state, and was established in May, 1805. It was formerly a portion of the adjoining counties, and was so named on account of the elevation of the land.

The surface of Highland county, with the exception of the river valleys, is rolling and the soil is varied. Its area is 527 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 12,308, while in 1900 it was 30,982.

Hillsboro, the county seat, is beautifully situ-

ated on the highlands in the center of the county. Like Rome it "Stands on its seven hills," and from its elevation of 753 feet it overlooks the beauties of the surrounding country. Hillsboro had a population in 1900 of 4,535, and is the seat of a number of institutions of learning, among which are the "Highland Institute," the "Hillsboro Conservatory of Music," and the "Hillsboro College."

HOCKING COUNTY.

Hocking county is located in the southwestern part of the state and was formed from Ross, Athens and Fairfield counties March 1, 1818. The surface of Hocking county is hilly and broken with the exception of the river valleys which are level and fertile.

The area of Hocking county is 408 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 2,080, while in 1900 it was 24,398.

Logan, the county seat, has developed numerous manufacturing industries, and had a population in 1900 of 3,480.

Hocking county abounds with beautiful scenery, and almost its entire surface is underlaid with a high grade of coal. The Hocking Valley coal mines are among the most extensive in the United States, and the excellent quality

of the coal makes it famous throughout the nation.

HOLMES COUNTY.

Holmes county is located a little northeast from the center of the state and was organized in 1825, and named in honor of Major Holmes, a noted officer in the war of 1812.

The surface of Holmes county is badly broken. The Killbuck river passes from north to south through the county and has broad fertile flood grounds which form a wealthy farming section. The territory comprising Holmes county was formerly included by the counties of Wayne, Coshocton and Tuscarawas.

The area of Holmes county is 436 square miles, and its population in 1830 was only 9,123, while in 1900 it was 18,511.

Millersburg, the county seat, is 84 miles south of Cleveland on the C., A. & C. railroad. It is a prosperous little city with a population in 1900 of 1,998.

HURON COUNTY.

Huron county is located in the north-central portion of the state, and was established in 1815. The county was named after the Wyandot In-

dian tribe called "Huron," by the French. The surface is generally level but some portions are slightly rolling. The soil is a sandy loam mixed with clay, and is very fertile. Farming and stock raising are leading occupations.

The area of Huron county is 480 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 6,677, while in 1900 it was 32,330.

Norwalk, the county seat, is a beautiful little city with a population in 1900 of 7,074. It is quite a railroad center and also has numerous manufacturing interests.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jackson county is located in the south-central portion of the state, and was established in March, 1816. The surface of Jackson county is very hilly, but as the soil is fertile, farming is carried on quite successfully by the Welsh and Pennsylvania farmers who settled there. Stock raising is an important industry and large numbers of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are exported.

The area of Jackson county is 392 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 3,842, while in 1900 it was 34,248.

Jackson ranks among the first counties of

the state in mineral wealth, having inexhaustible supplies of coal, iron ore, fire clay and building stone. Its coal mines are among the most extensive of the state and the county exports more than a million tons of coal annually.

Jackson, the county seat, is a prosperous city with vast mining interests; its population in 1900 was 4,672. The city is also engaged in manufacturing various articles, including many made from iron.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jefferson county is located in the east-central part of the state, and borders on the Ohio river. It was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, and was established July 29, 1797, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair. The surface of Jefferson county is broken, but as it is underlaid by an excellent quality of coal, its wealth is enormous. The county ranks among the first of the state in both mining and manufacturing interests.

The area of Jefferson county is 435 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 18,531, while in 1900 it was 44,357.

Steubenville, the county seat, is located on the Ohio river and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It has large manufacturing interests,

and numerous institutions of learning. Toronto, on the Ohio river eight miles above Steubenville, is the seat of a number of tile and pottery works.

KNOX COUNTY.

Knox county is located in the central part of the state, and was formerly a portion of Fairfield county; it was formed March 1, 1808. The surface of Knox county is level or slightly undulating with the exception of the northeastern portion where hills are found. The flood lands of the streams are broad and fertile forming a valuable farming section.

The area of Knox county is 527 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 8,326, while in 1900 it was 27,768.

Mount Vernon, the county seat, is a manufacturing city and railroad center; it had a population in 1900 of 6,633. Gambier, five miles east of Mount Vernon, has long been famous as the seat of Kenyon College.

LAKE COUNTY.

Lake county was organized March 6, 1840, and was so named on account of its frontage on

the lake. Its surface is slightly rolling and its soil is very fertile. Lake county ranks among the first of the fruit growing counties of the state, and produces large quantities of apples, pears, peaches, grapes and many kinds of small fruits.

Lake county has an area of 240 square miles, and had a population in 1840 of 13,717; in 1900 its population was 21,680.

Painesville, the county seat, had, in 1900, a population of 5,024. It is a very beautiful city located on the Grand river near the center of the county. Manufacturing is carried on quite extensively.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Lawrence is the most southern county of the state and borders on the Ohio river. It was organized March 1, 1816, and named in honor of Captain James Lawrence, so famous in our naval history. The surface of Lawrence county is badly broken, but some excellent farm land is found in the flood grounds of the creeks and Ohio river. This county is very rich in minerals and leads the state in the production of iron. Coal abounds in the western part of the county, and an excellent quality of fire clay is abundant. Mining and manufacturing are the leading occu-

pations, while farming is carried on to some extent.

The area of Lawrence county is 430 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 3,499, while in 1900 it was 39,534.

Ironton, the county seat, is the center of the Hanging Rock iron region, and is located on the Ohio river 142 miles above Cincinnati, and 325 miles from Pittsburg. It is a great manufacturing center, and had a population in 1900 of 11,868.

Hanging Rock, Burlington, Millersport and Proctorville are other important towns of the county.

LICKING COUNTY.

Licking county is located near the center of the state, and was so named from its principal river, the Licking, called "Pataskala" by the Indians. This county was organized March 1, 1808, and was formerly a portion of Fairfield.

The surface of Licking county is generally level with the exception of the eastern portion, which is rolling. The soil is very fertile and the county possesses great agricultural wealth. The eastern portion of the county is rich in both coal and iron ore of an excellent quality.

The area of Licking county is 685 square

miles, and its population in 1820 was 11,861, while in 1900 it was 47,070.

Newark, the county seat, is 33 miles east of Columbus, and is a prosperous manufacturing city with a population in 1900 of 18,157.

Granville, that famous "New England" town, will always remain *famous* on account of its educational facilities.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Logan county is located in the west-central part of the state, and was established March 1, 1817, and named in honor of General Benjamin Logan. The surface, though broken in some places, is generally level or slightly rolling, and the soil is fertile. A number of small lakes are found in the western part of the county.

The area of Logan county is 448 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 3,181, while in 1900 it was 30,420.

Bellefontaine, the county seat, is quite a commercial center, and had a population in 1900 of 6,649.

West Liberty, West Mansfield, Belle Centre, Zanesfield, Huntsville, DeGraff and Quincy are all prosperous villages of Logan county.

LORAIN COUNTY.

Lorain county is in the north-central part of the state, and borders on Lake Erie. It was established December 26, 1822, and was formerly a portion of Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina counties. The surface of Lorain county is level and the soil is very fertile. Farming and stock raising are leading occupations, and the county leads the state in the production of high grade cheese.

The area of Lorain county is 530 square miles, and its population in 1830 was 5,696, while in 1900 it was 54,857.

Elyria, the county seat, is 24 miles west of Cleveland, and 7 miles south from the lake. The scenery in the vicinity of Elyria is very beautiful, and the falls near by in the Black river are among the most noted in the state. While Elyria is quite a manufacturing city, it is most noted for its residences, as many people doing business in Cleveland find it more pleasant to reside at Elyria.

Oberlin, the seat of the famous "Oberlin College," is nine miles southwest from Elyria.

LUCAS COUNTY.

Lucas county is located in the northwestern part of the state, and borders on both Lake Erie and the state of Michigan. This county was formed in June, 1835, and was named in honor of Robert Lucas, a former governor of Ohio. The surface of Lucas county is level, and the soil sandy and very fertile. Farming and stock raising are carried on very extensively.

The area of Lucas county is 430 square miles, and its population in 1840 was 9,392, while in 1900 it was 153,559.

Toledo, the county seat, is on Lake Erie, and is one of the leading commercial and manufacturing centers of the West; it had a population in 1900 of 131,822, and its harbor is the best on Lake Erie.

Maumee City and Perrysburg are both important towns, the former once being the county seat of Lucas county.

MADISON COUNTY.

Madison county lies a little southwest from the center of the state, and was named in honor of James Madison, fourth president of the United States. This county was established in March,

1810, and ranks high among the stock raising counties of the state. The surface of Madison county is level, a large portion of it being prairie land, and the soil is productive.

The area of Madison county is 465 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 4,799, while in 1900 it was 20,590.

London, the county seat, is 25 miles west of Columbus, and had a population in 1900 of 3,511. "The London Live Stock Sales" is an interesting and profitable feature of the city. All kinds of live stock, but especially cattle, are brought to this market from the surrounding counties and states. This activity in stock is occasioned by the splendid blue grass regions of the surrounding country.

MAHONING COUNTY.

Mahoning county is located on the eastern boundary of the state north of the center, and the name is derived from the Indian word "Mahonink," signifying "at the lick." The county was established March 1, 1846, and was formerly a part of Trumbull and Columbiana counties. The surface of Mahoning county is undulating, the soil fertile, and farming is carried on extensively. Stock raising is also a leading industry, and much fine wool is grown. A large

portion of the county is underlaid with an excellent quality of coal which is being mined extensively.

The area of Mahoning county is 422 square miles, and its population in 1860 was 25,894, while in 1900 it was 70,134.

Youngstown, the county seat, is on the Mahoning river, halfway between Pittsburg and Cleveland. The manufacturing of iron has been a leading industry for many years, and Youngstown ranks second in importance to few cities in the state.

MARION COUNTY.

Marion county is located a little northwest from the center of the state, and was named in honor of Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame. This county was formed March 1, 1824.

The surface of Marion county, with slight exceptions, is level, and the soil fertile. Farming and stock raising is a leading industry, and much fine wool is grown.

The area of Marion county is 416 square miles, and its population in 1830 was only 6,558, while in 1900 it was 28,678.

Marion, the county seat, is about 40 miles north of Columbus, and is a prosperous commercial and manufacturing center surrounded

by wealthy farming sections; its population in 1900 was 11,862.

Caledonia, LaRue, Prospect, New Bloomington, Waldo and Green Camp, are all important villages of the county.

MEDINA COUNTY.

Medina county is located in the northern part of the state, one county south from the lake, and was organized in April, 1818; it was formerly a portion of Portage county.

The surface of Medina county is gently rolling, and includes much bottom land well adapted to farming, while the higher portions have a clay soil and are best suited to grazing.—Farming and stock raising are both carried on extensively.

The area of Medina county is 420 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 3,090, while in 1900 it was 21,958.

Medina, the county seat, is 28 miles southwest of Cleveland, and had a population in 1900 of 2,232.

Wadsworth, Seville, Liverpool and Lodi are other important places of the county.

Chippewa Lake, on the C. L. & W. railroad, is quite a summer resort. The lake is about two

miles long and one mile wide and is a popular resort for both fishing and boating.

MEIGS COUNTY.

Meigs county is located in the southeastern part of the state, and borders on the Ohio river. It was formerly a portion of Gallia and Athens counties, and was organized April 1, 1819, and named in honor of Return J. Meigs, a former governor of Ohio.

The surface of Meigs county is greatly diversified, and the soil is clay, with the exception of the western portion which is a fertile black loam. The county is rich in coal deposits, and mining is a leading industry.

The area of Meigs county is 415 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 4,480, while in 1900 it was 28,620.

Pomeroy, the county seat, is on the Ohio river, and has extensive mining and manufacturing interests; its population in 1900 was 4,639.

Middleport, on the Ohio river, is also an important manufacturing center, while Syracuse, Minersville and Racine are thriving villages.

MERCER COUNTY.

Mercer county is located near the center of the western boundary of the state, and was named in honor of Hugh Mercer, who fell in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. The county was formerly Indian territory, and was organized April 1, 1820.

The surface of Mercer county is level and the soil very fertile. — A vast amount of corn is produced as well as all other farm products. Stock raising is also a leading industry.

The area of Mercer county is 460 square miles, and its population in 1830 was only 1,737, while in 1900 it was 28,021.

Celina, the county seat, is a prosperous commercial and manufacturing center, surrounded by a rich farming community, and extensive oil and gas fields.

Fort Recovery, the scene of St. Clair's defeat, is a prosperous village in the gas region. Mendon, Coldwater, Mercer and St. Henry are other important towns in Mercer county.

MIAMI COUNTY.

Miami county is located in the western part of the state, and was formerly a part of Mont-

gomery county. The name "Miami" is from the Indian language and signifies "mother." Miami county was established January 16, 1807; the surface is slightly rolling, the soil fertile, and farming and stock raising are carried on extensively. An excellent quality of limestone is abundant in the county.

The area of Miami county is 396 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 8,815, while in 1900 it was 43,105.

Troy, the county seat, is a great manufacturing center, and the Troy wagon has long since made the little city famous throughout the central portion of the United States. The population of Troy in 1900 was 5,881.

Piqua, a thriving commercial and manufacturing center, is located eight miles above Troy. Tippecanoe, Covington and Bradford are other important villages.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe county is located in the southeastern part of the state and fronts on the Ohio river; it was formerly a part of Belmont, Washington and Guernsey counties. The county was named in honor of James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, and was established January 29, 1813.

The surface of Monroe county is rough and hilly, and the soil sterile with the exception of the river valleys where farming is carried on extensively.

The area of Monroe county is 468 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 4,645, while in 1900 it was 27,031.

Woodsfield, the county seat, is located near the center of the county, and had a population in 1900 of 1,801.

Clarington, Beallsville and Graysville are all important towns of the county.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery county is located in the southwestern portion of the state, and was formerly a part of Hamilton and Ross counties. It was created May 1, 1803, and was named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, of Revolutionary fame.

The surface of Montgomery county is mostly level, and the soil is very fertile. Farming and stock raising are predominant occupations, and the agricultural wealth of the county is immense. — Vast quantities of limestone are shipped to Cincinnati to be used in the construction of beautiful buildings.

The area of Montgomery county is 480 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 16,061, while in 1900 it was 130,146.

Dayton, the county seat, is a great commercial and manufacturing center; it had a population in 1900 of 85,333. Dayton has become famous throughout the world on account of its noted cash register.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Morgan county is located in the southeastern part of the state, and was organized March 1, 1818, and named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame.

The surface of Morgan county is very rough with the exception of the broad valley of the Muskingum river, which flows through the county from north to south; the soil is fertile and of limestone formation. Farming and stock raising are leading occupations.

The area of Morgan county is 400 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 5,299, while in 1900 it was 17,905.

McConnelsville, the county seat, is located on the Muskingum river, 36 miles above Marietta, and had a population in 1900 of 1,825. — Malta, on the Muskingum river, opposite McConnelsville, is a prosperous little city, and the

seat of the Malta Plow Company and other factories.

MORROW COUNTY.

Morrow county is located near the center of the state, and was established February 24, 1848. The county was formerly a part of Richland, Knox, Marion and Delaware counties, and was named in honor of Jeremiah Morrow, a former governor of Ohio.

The surface of Morrow county is level with the exception of the northeastern part which is hilly; the soil is fertile, and farming is carried on extensively. Large quarries of excellent building stone are operated in this county.

The area of Morrow county is 432 square miles, and its population in 1850 was 20,380, while in 1900 it was only 17,897.

Mount Gilead, the county seat, is about 40 miles north of Columbus, and is a prosperous town with a population, in 1900, of 1,528.

Cardington, five miles southwest of Mount Gilead, is a thriving factory town, while Edison and Marengo are important villages of Morrow county.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

Muskingum county is located in the southeastern part of the state, and the name "Muskingum" is derived from the Indian language and signifies in one tribe "an elk's eye," while in the Delaware language it signifies, "a town on the river side." This county was organized March 1, 1804, and was formerly a part of Fairfield and Washington counties.

The surface of Muskingum county is rough and hilly, but the soil is generally fertile. Farming and stock raising are carried on extensively. A large part of Muskingum county is underlaid with an excellent quality of coal, and mining is also a leading occupation.

The area of Muskingum county is 651 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 17,824, while in 1900 it was 53,185.

Zanesville, the county seat, is at the junction of the Muskingum and Licking rivers; it is one of the leading commercial and manufacturing centers of the state, and had a population in 1900 of 23,538.

NOBLE COUNTY.

Noble county is located in the southeastern part of the state, and was the last of the 88

counties formed. It was organized March 11, 1851, and was named in honor of James Noble, a noted pioneer.

The surface of Noble county is badly broken, but the soil is fertile, and of a limestone formation, and farming and stock raising are leading industries. In addition to other farm products, vast quantities of tobacco are grown, and the county leads the state in the production of fine apples.

Noble county has great mineral resources and coal, iron ore, building stone and petroleum are abundant.

The area of Noble county is 415 square miles, and the population in 1860 was 20,751, while in 1900 it was only 19,466.

Caldwell, the county seat, is in the noted Macksburg oil and gas field, and had a population in 1900 of 927. Petroleum was discovered near Caldwell in 1816, and was the first found in the state.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Ottawa county is in the northern part of the state, and borders on Lake Erie. It was established March 6, 1840, and was formerly a part of Sandusky, Erie and Lucas counties. The

name "Ottawa" is an Indian word meaning "*trader*."

The surface of Ottawa county is level, the soil fertile, and large quantities of fruit are grown. Farming and stock raising are both important industries.

The area of Ottawa county is 311 square miles, and its population in 1840 was only 2,258, while in 1900 it was 22,213.

Port Clinton, the county seat, is 13 miles west of Sandusky, and 30 miles east of Toledo. It is a prosperous city with a population in 1900 of 2,450.

The islet of Gibraltar, containing about eight acres, is in Put-in-Bay, from which Perry sailed out six miles to meet the enemy in the war of 1812.

Put-in-Bay is on an island in Lake Erie, 12 miles north of Port Clinton, and is a famous summer resort.

PAULDING COUNTY.

Paulding county is on the western border of the state, north of the center. The county was formed April 1, 1820, from Indian territory, and named in honor of John Paulding, one of the three militia men who captured Major Andre during the Revolutionary war.

The surface of Paulding county is level, and the soil is a dark fertile loam. Farming and stock raising are important industries.

The area of Paulding county is 414 square miles, and its population in 1840 was only 1,035, while in 1900 it was 27,528. The county was formerly covered by swamps and dense forests, but both have gradually given way to the advancement of civilization.

Paulding, the county seat, is a prosperous little city with a population in 1900 of 2,080, and is surrounded by a fertile farm section.

Payne, Cecil, Charloe and Worstville are all important villages of Paulding county.

PERRY COUNTY.

Perry county is located in the southeastern part of the state, and was formerly a part of Washington, Muskingum and Fairfield counties. This county was established March 1, 1817, and was named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, so famous in the war of 1812.

The surface of Perry county is rolling, and in some parts hilly; the soil is of clay formation, and in many parts fertile. The great wealth of the county is in its minerals, and coal and iron ore are both mined extensively. The

Middle Kittanning vein of coal, with a thickness of from 5 to 13 feet, is found in Perry county.

The area of Perry county is 402 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 8,459, while in 1900 it was 31,841.

New Lexington, the county seat, had a population in 1900 of 1,701. Somerset, the former county seat, will always be noted as the boyhood home of our famous General Philip Henry Sheridan.

PICKAWAY COUNTY.

Pickaway county lies a little south from the center of the state and was formerly a part of Ross, Fairfield and Franklin counties. This county was formed January 12, 1810, and the name is a misspelling of Piqua.

The surface of Pickaway county is level, and the soil very fertile. Farming and stock raising are leading occupations, and the county ranks high in the production of corn.

The area of Pickaway county is 501 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 18,143, while in 1900 it was 27,016.

Circleville, the county seat, is 26 miles south of Columbus, and had a population in 1900 of 6,991. In the vicinity of Circleville are the famous Pickaway Plains which are said to be

the most fertile plains in Ohio. They were no doubt cultivated by the Mound Builders and Indians many centuries before known by the early settlers.

PIKE COUNTY.

Pike county is in the southern part of the state and was formerly a part of Highland, Ross, Scioto, Adams and Jackson counties; it was established in 1815.

The surface of Pike county is hilly and broken with the exception of the fertile valleys of the Scioto and its tributaries, which form a wealthy farming section.

The area of Pike county is 436 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 4,253, while in 1900 it was 18,172.

Waverly, the county seat, is on the west bank of the Scioto river, and is a flourishing little city with a population in 1900 of 1,854.

Piketon, the former county seat, had a population in 1900 of 1,200, and is located five miles south of Waverly on the Scioto river.

Pike county is made memorable by the famous Waverly sandstone which is obtained there.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Portage county is located in the northeastern part of the state and was formerly a part of Trumbull county and the Western Reserve. The county was established June 7, 1807, and named from the old Indian trail or *portage* in that region.

The surface of Portage county is slightly rolling, and the soil fertile. Farming and stock raising are carried on extensively; dairy products are a leading export. A portion of the county is underlaid with coal, and mining is becoming a leading industry.

The area of Portage county is 480 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 10,093, while in 1900 it was 29,246.

Ravenna, the county seat, is a thriving manufacturing center with a population in 1900 of 4,003. This city was the former home of Jesse Grant, father of General U. S. Grant.

PREBLE COUNTY.

Preble county is located on the western boundary of the state, south of the center, and was formerly a part of Montgomery and Butler counties. This county was established March

1, 1808, and named in honor of Captain Edward Preble, a distinguished naval commander in the Revolutionary war.

The surface of Preble county is undulating, and the soil fertile. Farming is carried on extensively.

The area of Preble county is 432 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 10,237, while in 1900 it was 28,713. An excellent quality of limestone is found within the county, and the quarries in the vicinity of Eaton are quite extensive.

Eaton, the county seat, is 24 miles west of Dayton, and had a population in 1900 of 3,155. Artesian wells are obtained at a depth of 35 or 40 feet, and mineral springs are numerous, producing iron, bicarbonate of sodium, potassium and lithium.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Putnam county is located in the northwestern part of the state and was formerly Indian territory. The county was formed in 1834 and named in honor of General Israel Putnam.

The surface of Putnam county is level and the soil very fertile. The county ranks high among the agricultural counties of the state.

The area of Putnam county is 480 square

miles, and its population in 1840 was 5,132, while in 1900 it was 32,525.

Ottawa, the county seat, is becoming a prosperous commercial and manufacturing center, with a population in 1900 of 2,322.

Leipsic and Columbus Grove are each prosperous manufacturing centers with a population in 1900 exceeding 2,000 each.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Richland county is located in the north-central portion of the state, and was so named on account of its fertile soil. This county was established March 1, 1813.

The surface of Richland county is in general level, but some parts are slightly rolling. Farming and stock raising are carried on extensively.

The area of Richland county is 487 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 9,186, while in 1900 it was 44,298.

Mansfield, the county seat, is about halfway between Cleveland and Columbus, and is a noted commercial, manufacturing and railroad center. Mansfield will always remain noted on account of its being the home of the grand old statesman, John Sherman.

Bellville, Lexington, Plymouth, Shelby and

Shiloh are all important villages of Richland county.

ROSS COUNTY.

Ross county is located in the southern part of the state, and was formerly of large dimensions. The county was established by a proclamation of Governor St. Clair August 20, 1798, and was named in honor of James Ross of Allegheny, Pa.

The surface of Ross county is hilly with the exception of the river valleys, which are very fertile. Vast quantities of corn are grown in the valleys of the Scioto and Paint creek.

The area of Ross county is 658 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 20,610, while in 1900 it was 40,940. Ross county is famous for the production of fine cattle which are even superior to those of the blue-grass region of Kentucky.

Chillicothe, the county seat, was the first capital of Ohio, and is a prosperous old city with a population in 1900 of 12,976. Chillicothe is an Indian name given to the leading tribe of the Shawanese.

SANDUSKY COUNTY.

Sandusky county is located in the northern part of the state on Lake Erie, and was formed from Indian territory April 1, 1820.

The surface of Sandusky county is level, the soil fertile and farming is carried on extensively. The county possesses a fine quality of limestone which is quarried extensively.

The area of Sandusky county is 418 square miles, and its population in 1830 was only 2,851, while in 1900 it was 34,311.

Fremont, the county seat, is about 95 miles north of Columbus, and 83 miles southwest of Cleveland. The city is quite a commercial and manufacturing center with a population in 1900 of 8,439. Fremont will long be remembered as the home of Rutherford B. Hayes, one of Ohio's most illustrious sons.

Clyde, Woodville, Gibsonburg, Lindsey and Townsend are other important towns in Sandusky county.

SCIOTO COUNTY.

Scioto county is located in the southern part of the state on the Ohio river, and was established May 1, 1803. The name "Scioto" is from the Indian language and its signification is unknown.

The surface of Scioto county is badly broken and in some localities the hills reach a height of several hundred feet above the level of the Ohio river. The river valleys are broad and fertile, and produce enormous yields of corn. This county is rich in minerals, and large quantities of coal, iron ore and building stones are mined.

The area of Scioto county is 613 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 5,750, while in 1900 it was 40,981.

Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, is the county seat, and one of the great commercial and manufacturing centers of the state. The city had a population in 1900 of 17,870.

Sciotoville and Lucasville are both important towns in Scioto county.

SENECA COUNTY.

Seneca county is located in the northern part of the state and was organized April 1, 1824. The name "Seneca" was applied to a tribe of Indians who formerly resided within its limits.

The surface of Seneca county is level, the soil is a fertile loam, and farming is carried on extensively.

The area of Seneca county is 544 square

miles, and its population in 1830 was 5,157, while in 1900 it was 41,163.

Tiffin, the county seat, is on the Sandusky river, and had a population in 1900 of 10,989. The city of Tiffin is a great commercial and manufacturing center, and the seat of numerous institutions of learning, among which is the Heidelberg College.

Fostoria, principally within Seneca county, is also a prosperous manufacturing and commercial center, and had a population in 1900 of nearly 10,000. — Green Spring, Attica and Bloomville are other important towns.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Shelby county is located in the western part of the state and was formerly a part of Miami county. This county was established in 1819, and named in honor of General Isaac Shelby, of Revolutionary fame.

The surface of Shelby county is level in the south and undulating in the north. The soil is of clay formation, and the bottom lands are very fertile. Farming and stock raising are leading occupations.

The area of Shelby county is 420 square

miles, and the population in 1820 was only 2,142, while in 1900 it was 24,625.

Sidney, the county seat, is on the Miami river, and is quite a commercial and manufacturing center with a population in 1900 of 5,688.

Anna and Lockington are both important villages of Shelby county.

STARK COUNTY.

Stark county is located in the northeastern part of the state, and was organized in January, 1809, and named in honor of General John Stark, of Revolutionary fame.

The surface of Stark county is rolling and in some places slightly hilly; the soil is of clay formation in the north and east, while the remaining portion is a sandy loam. The county ranks high in both agricultural and mineral wealth. Coal, iron ore and limestone are extensively mined.

The area of Stark county is 560 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 12,406, while in 1900 it was 94,747.

Canton, the county seat, will long be remembered as the home of William McKinley, the nation's latest martyr. Canton is one of the

greatest manufacturing centers of the state, and had a population in 1900 of 30,667.

Massillon, eight miles west of Canton, is also a commercial and manufacturing center, and had a population in 1900 of 13,500.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

Summit county is located in the northeastern part of the state and was formerly a part of Portage, Medina and Stark counties. This county was established March 3, 1840, and was named from a high point of land called "Portage Summit."

The surface of Summit county is broken, but the soil is fertile, and farming and fruit growing is carried on extensively. This county possesses vast beds of bituminous coal and mining is a leading industry.

The area of Summit county is 391 square miles, and its population in 1840 was 22,469, while in 1900 it was 71,715.

Akron, the county seat, is about 30 miles south of Cleveland, and is also a noted manufacturing center; it had a population in 1900 of 42,728.

Cuyahoga Falls is four miles north of Akron, and is quite a manufacturing center as well as a noted summer resort.

TRUMBULL COUNTY.

Trumbull county is located on the eastern boundary of the state, north of the center, and was formed in 1800.

The surface of Trumbull county is generally level and the soil fertile. Farming and stock raising are leading industries. The northern part of the county is underlaid with an excellent quality of coal, and mining is one of the leading industries.

The area of Trumbull county is 625 square miles, and its population in 1840 was 25,700, while in 1900 it was 46,591.

Warren, the county seat, 52 miles southeast of Cleveland, is a commercial center surrounded by a fertile farming section; its population in 1900 was 8,529.

Niles, five miles southeast of Warren, is in the heart of the mining region and possesses some extensive factories.

Newton Falls, Girard and Mineral Ridge are other important towns of Trumbull county.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

Tuscarawas county is located in the eastern part of the state, and was formerly a part of

Muskingum county. The name "Tuscarawas" is that of an Indian tribe and signifies in their language, "*open mouth.*" The county was formed February 15, 1808.

The surface of Tuscarawas county is largely level while some portions are rolling and hilly. The county abounds in rich deposits of fire clay, iron ore and coal. Farming and mining are leading industries of Tuscarawas county.

The area of this county is 539 square miles, and its population in 1820 was only 8,328, while in 1900 it was 53,751.

New Philadelphia, the county seat, is fast becoming a noted commercial and manufacturing center; it is surrounded by a wealthy agricultural and mineral region and had a population in 1900 of 6,213.

Canal Dover, three miles northwest of the county seat, is also an important little city, with a population in 1900 of 5,100.

Newcomerstown, 17 miles southwest of New Philadelphia, on the Tuscarawas river, is one of the leading cities of the county; it had a population in 1900 of 2,500, and is surrounded by a fertile farming section.

Gnadenhutten, 11 miles south of the county seat, is memorable in history as the scene of the Moravian massacre. The site of the massacre is marked by a magnificent monument.

Zoar, a German Communist settlement, is located in this county, but has recently been abandoned.

Dennison and Uhrichsville are both important manufacturing and railroad centers with a population in 1900 of 3,500 and 6,000 respectively.

Bolivar, Shanesville and Port Washington are all thriving villages of Tuscarawas county.

UNION COUNTY.

Union county is located near the center of the state, and was formerly a portion of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan counties, and also included some Indian territory. This county was established April 1, 1820, and has a level surface and a clay soil.

The area of Union county is 427 square miles, and its population in 1830 was only 3,192, while in 1900 it was 22,342.

Marysville, the county seat, is a beautiful little city 25 miles northwest of Columbus; it is surrounded by a fertile farming section, and the county is noted for its macadamized roads which aggregate more than 500 miles. — Springs, containing medicinal properties similar to those at Saratoga, have been opened at Marysville.

Milford Center, Unionville, Peoria, Arnold and Claiborne are all important villages of Union county.

VAN WERT COUNTY.

Van Wert county is located on the western boundary of the state, and was formed from Indian territory. This county was established April 1, 1820, and named in honor of Isaac Van Wert, one of Major Andre's captors.

The surface of Van Wert county is level and the soil fertile, and farming is a leading industry.

The area of Van Wert county is 405 square miles, and its population in 1840 was only 1,577, while in 1900 it was 30,394.

Van Wert, the county seat, is a prosperous commercial and manufacturing center with a population in 1900 of 6,422; it is surrounded by a fertile farming section and is in the heart of the great gas and oil belt of Indiana and Ohio.

VINTON COUNTY.

Vinton county is located in the southeastern part of the state, and was formerly a part of Gallia, Athens, Hocking, Ross and Jackson

counties. This county was formed March 23, 1850, and named in honor of Samuel Finley Vinton, a former statesman of Ohio.

The surface of Vinton county is rough and hilly with the exception of some broad fertile valleys. Stock raising is carried on extensively, and large numbers of fine horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are produced. Fruit growing is a leading industry in the highlands. This county's greatest wealth is in its minerals, and coal, fire-clay and iron are all mined extensively.

The area of Vinton county is 402 square miles, and its population in 1860 was 13,631, while in 1900 it was 15,330.

McArthur, the county seat, is in the center of the mining region, and had a population in 1900 of 941. Zaleski, Hamden and Wilkesville are all important towns of Vinton county.

WARREN COUNTY.

Warren county is located in the southwestern part of the state, and was formerly a part of Hamilton county. The county was established May 1, 1803, and named in honor of General Joseph Warren, of Revolutionary fame.

The surface of Warren county is slightly undulating, and the soil in most localities is ex-

ceptionally fertile. Farming and stock raising are carried on extensively.

The area of Warren county is 428 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 17,838, while in 1900 it was 25,584.

Lebanon, the county seat, 28 miles northeast of Cincinnati, is the seat of the "National Normal University," an educational institution that has been heartily endorsed by the public. Lebanon is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile farming section, and had a population in 1900 of 2,867.

Franklin, 12 miles northwest of Lebanon, is quite a manufacturing and commercial center, and had a population in 1900 of 3,000.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington county is located in the southeastern part of the state, and borders on the Ohio river. The county was established, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, July 26, 1788, and was the first one carved out of the Northwest Territory.

The surface of Washington county is undulating, and in some localities quite hilly; the soil is productive, especially in the valleys of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers.

The area of Washington county is 635 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 10,425, while in 1900 it was 48,245.

Marietta, the county seat, and oldest city in the state, is on the Ohio river at the mouth of the Muskingum; it is a noted commercial center, and had a population in 1900 of 13,348.

Beverly, Lowell, New Matamoras, Macksburg, Newport and Lower Newport are all important towns of Washington county.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Wayne county is located in the northeastern part of the state, and was established, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, August 15, 1796.

The surface of Wayne county is gently rolling with large tracts of level land; the soil is a fertile loam mixed with clay, making it one of the greatest wheat producing counties of the state. This county is rich in both coal and building stone, and mining is a leading industry.

The area of Wayne county is 540 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 11,933, while in 1900 it was 37,870.

Wooster, the county seat, 52 miles south of Cleveland, is the seat of Wooster University,

and is a commercial and manufacturing center of much significance.

Orrville, Doylestown, Shreve, Sterling, Creston, Fredericksburg, Burbank, West Salem and Applecreek are all important villages of Wayne county.

WILLIAMS COUNTY.

Williams county is located in the extreme northwest corner of the state, and was formed from Indian territory. The county was established in April, 1824, and named in honor of David Williams, another of Major Andre's captors.

The surface of Williams county is almost level, the soil generally fertile, and farming and stock raising are leading occupations.

The area of Williams county is 415 square miles, and its population in 1830 was only 1,039, while in 1900 it was 24,953.

Bryan, the county seat, is located in the southern part of the county, and is a thriving little city with a population in 1900 of 3,131.

West Unity, Pioneer, Stryker, Edgerton, Montpelier, Edon and Alvordton are all prosperous towns in Williams county.

WOOD COUNTY,

Wood county is located in the northwestern part of the state, and was formed from Indian territory. The county was established April 1, 1820, and named in honor of Colonel Wood, a distinguished officer in the war of 1812.

The surface of Wood county is level, and the soil is a black fertile loam. Farming and stock raising are the leading industries. This county is in the great oil and gas field of northwestern Ohio.

The area of Wood county is 623 square miles, and the population in 1830 was only 1,096, while in 1900 it was 51,555.

Bowling Green, the county seat, 21 miles south of Toledo, is in the center of the oil and gas field and is rapidly becoming a manufacturing center; it had a population in 1900 of 5,067.

North Baltimore, Grand Rapids, Tontogany, Pemberville, Weston and Haskins are all prosperous villages in Wood county.

WYANDOT COUNTY.

Wyandot county is located a little northwest from the center of the state, and was formed from Crawford, Marion, Hardin and Hancock

counties. This county was established February 3, 1845, and named in honor of the Wyandot Indians who formerly resided there.

The surface of Wyandot county is level, and the soil very fertile. Farming and stock raising are carried on extensively.

The area of Wyandot county is 404 square miles, and its population in 1860 was 15,956, while in 1900 it was 21,125.

Upper Sandusky, the county seat, 60 miles northwest of Columbus, is a prosperous commercial and manufacturing center, with a population in 1900 of 3,355.

Carey, Nevada, Sycamore, Marseilles, Kirby, Wharton and Douglass are all important villages of Wyandot county.

Chapter XXI

HISTORICAL MISCELLANIES

OHIO lies between $38^{\circ} 27'$ and $41^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude, and between $80^{\circ} 34'$ and $84^{\circ} 49'$ west longitude.

The area of Ohio is 41,060 square miles.

The first constitutional convention met at Chillicothe, November 1, 1802, and on November 29, adopted a constitution.

The first state officials were elected January 11, 1803.

Several cities have been the seat of government: Chillicothe until 1810; Zanesville, 1810-12; Chillicothe again, 1812-16; and since 1816, Columbus.

The first white man who visited the territory now comprising the state of Ohio, was La Salle, who explored that region in 1670.

Ohio was the fourth state admitted into the Union.

The longest north and south line through the state is 210 miles, and the longest east and west line is 225 miles.

About 300 square miles of the area of Ohio

The native trees of Ohio embrace 88 known varieties.

The "Western Reserve" is a tract of land containing nearly 6,000 square miles, and extending 120 miles west from the Pennsylvania boundary to the line between Huron and Seneca counties. This tract was reserved and controlled by the state of Connecticut until 1800.

In the western part of the "Reserve" is a tract of land containing about 500,000 acres, known as the "Fire Lands." This tract was donated by Connecticut to her citizens who had suffered from fire occasioned by British invasions.

The Symmes Purchase is a tract of land containing about 400,000 acres, and lying between the Little Miami and Great Miami rivers, and extending north to about the center of Warren and Butler counties. This tract was purchased October 15, 1788, by John Cleves Symmes.

On January 1, 1901, Ohio had 3,362 post-offices, of which 235 were presidential (12 first-class, 64 second class, 159 third class), and 3,127 fourth class, with 1,562 money order offices and 77 money order stations.

In 1901 there were published in Ohio 168 daily newspapers, 5 tri-weekly, 40 semi-weekly, 793 weekly, 6 bi-weekly, 14 semi-monthly, 178

monthly, 4 bi-monthly and 10 quarterly publications, making a total of 1,218.

In 1900 Ohio had 8,691 miles of railroad.

The population of the state of Ohio has been as follows:

United States Census, 1800.....	45,365
“ “ “ 1810.....	230,760
“ “ “ 1820.....	581,295
“ “ “ 1830.....	937,903
“ “ “ 1840.....	1,519,467
“ “ “ 1850.....	1,980,329
“ “ “ 1860.....	2,339,511
“ “ “ 1870.....	2,665,260
“ “ “ 1880.....	3,198,062
“ “ “ 1890.....	3,672,316
“ “ “ 1900.....	4,157,545

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APR 09 2003			
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APR 28 2003			
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